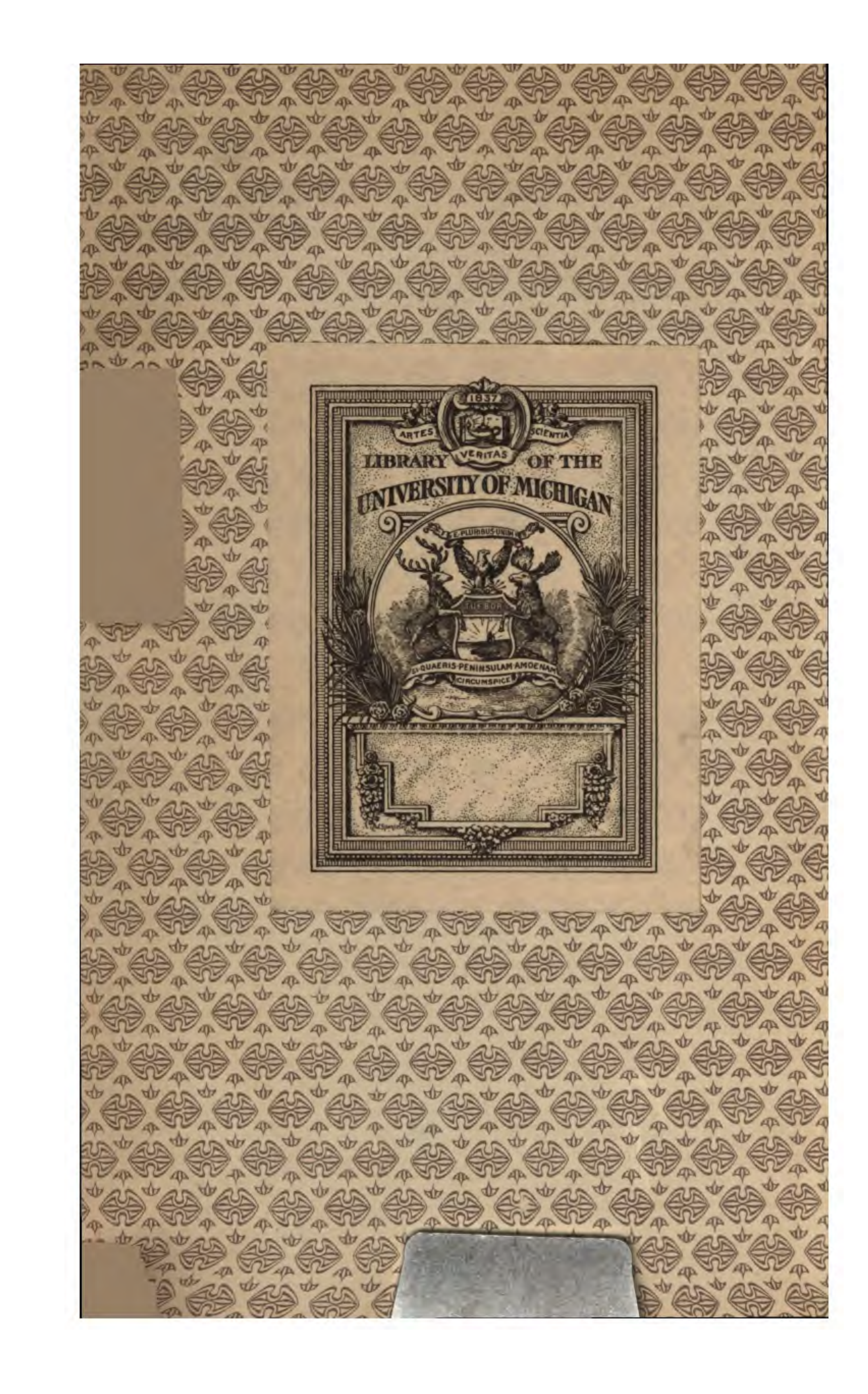
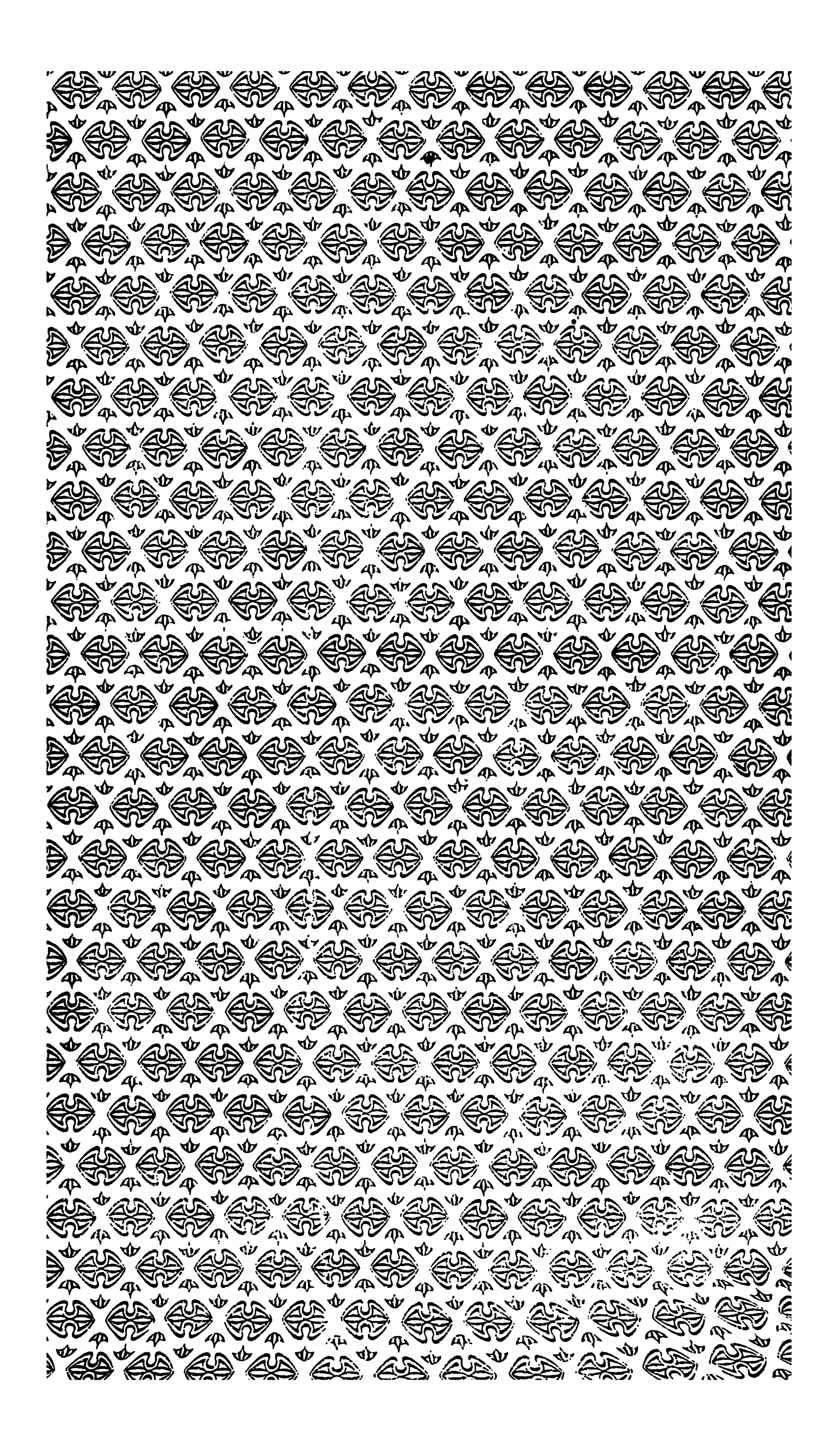
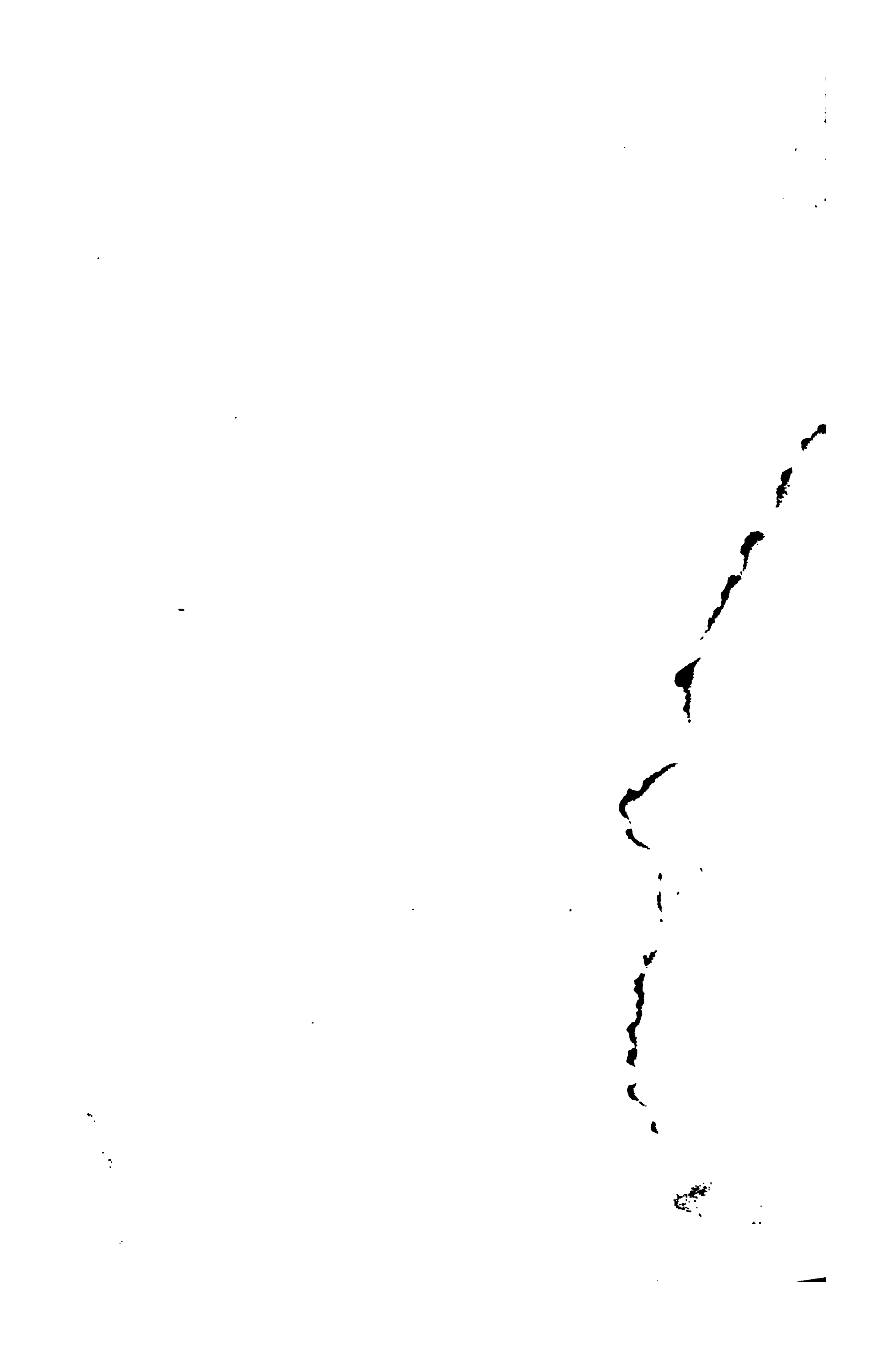

1837
ARTES
SCIENTIA
VERITAS
LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
E PLURIBUS UNUM
TUEBOR
SI QUAERIS PENINSULAM AMOENAM
CIRCUMSPICE





STUDIEN

ZUR

ENGLISCHEN PHILOLOGIE

HERAUSGEGEBEN

VON

LORENZ MORSBACH

O. Ö. PROFESSOR AN DER UNIVERSITÄT GÖTTINGEN

HEFT XI

ERIK BJÖRKMAN:

SCANDINAVIAN LOAN-WORDS IN MIDDLE ENGLISH

PART II

HALLE A. S.

MAX NIEMEYER

1902

SCANDINAVIAN LOAN-WORDS
IN MIDDLE ENGLISH

BY

ERIK BJÖRKMAN, Ph. D.

PART II

HALLE A. S.
MAX NIEMEYER
1902



Chapter II.

Non-phonetic loan-word tests.

In the preceding chapter an account has been given of the words which are proved to be Scand. loan-words by means of phonetic criteria. As has been pointed out, there are no loan-word tests more reliable than the phonetic ones; which is a self-evident thing considering the close affinity and the innumerable points of resemblance which must have existed between Old English and the dialects spoken by the Scand. invaders; the only differences between the two languages we are fairly able to state are those of phonology, and it is on those we have based the results arrived at in the last chapter. Some other differences must of course have existed. The only one which we have to take into consideration for our purposes is that of vocabulary. Although the vocabularies of the two languages were to a very great extent identical, there must of course have been a considerable number of words peculiar originally to one or the other of the languages in question, but subsequently adopted by one language from the other. But we shall never be able to make out wholly in what points the vocabulary of one language differed from that of the other, and consequently the results drawn from presumed differences of vocabulary must be regarded as very uncertain. If a word — known to have existed in Scandinavian — does not occur in English before the Danelag times, it has of course possibly been borrowed from Scand., but it is also very possible that the word belonged to the native vocabulary of the English, although not recorded till later times. The question is, to decide in which cases the non-existence of a word in English

before the Danelag times is to be regarded as a loan-word test of any importance and when not. I think the material of words, proved by phonetic tests to be Scand. loan-words, throws some light upon this question. As all other principles than those gained by an examination of the provable loan-words are only of a theoretical value, I think an examination of those loan-words from a few points of view must be made the starting-point for all researches into the matter.

The following points of view may here be taken into consideration.

1. It is chiefly in the literary monuments of the East Midland and the Northern dialects that such loan-words occur. It would be of the greatest value for our question to examine the distribution of the unmistakable loan-words in the M. E. texts. If a word occurs only in texts where the class of loan-words in question is especially richly represented, this fact points in a certain degree to the Scand. origin of the word. It must be born in mind that the differences as to phonology between Engl. and Scand. were rather small; the loan-words proved to be so by phonological tests are nevertheless very numerous and therefore all the more show how intimate the blending of Scand. and E. elements must have been in certain dialects. Such texts are, as will be easily gathered from the quotations given in the preceding chapter: Orrm., Ps., Gen. and Ex., Hav., Gaw., A. P., Hampole's works, Alex., Pr. P., and many others. I think this point of view to be the most important of all, as the others, which have been very much overestimated by previous writers, are in my opinion rather irrelevant. Still we must not, on the other hand, attach too much importance to the distribution point of view alone, as the fact that many Germanic words only recorded, say, in the Orrmulum, are distinctly English, proves this criterion not to be absolutely reliable but only endowed with a great amount of probability.

2. A great number of distinctly Scandinavian words are found in English by the side of their native English equivalents. This fact proves sufficiently the importance of the Scand. influence. It proves also that many words recorded in O. E. may very well be Scand. loan-words in the instances in which they are recorded in M. E. Thus, even if a word was common

in W. Saxon, but in the M. E. dialects descending from O. Anglian is found only in monuments rich in Scand. elements, it is probably in these monuments a Scand. loan-word, although its form does not prove anything in this respect. A list of such doublets (native and Scand. words side by side) has been given by Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 941 f. I give here a similar list — but only of the most certain cases — with references to pages of Part I where the words have been dealt with.

M. E. *aȝe, awe* : O. E. *eȝe*, M. E. *eie*, p. 30 foot-note.

M. E. *aȝune* : O. E. *æȝnan*, p. 110.

O. E. *ās-* : O. E. *ōs-*, p. 98.

M. E. *bāle* : O. E. *bǣle*, p. 87.

M. E. *bāre* : M. E. *bēre*, p. 88.

M. E. *beȝȝtenn* : O. E. *bǣtan*, p. 41.

M. E. *big* 'barley' : O. E. *bēow*, p. 32.

M. E. *blā* : O. E. *blāw*, p. 82 foot-note.

M. E. *blast* : O. E. *blǣst*, p. 84.

M. E. *bleike* : O. E. *blāc*, p. 41.

M. E. *bred* : O. E. *breord*, p. 168.

M. E. *breiþen* : O. E. *breȝdan*, p. 162.

M. E. *brod* : O. E. *brord*, p. 168.

M. E. *burþe* etc. : O. E. *ȝebyrd*, p. 162.

N. E. *dag* 'dew' : O. E. *dēaw* 'dew', p. 33.

M. E. *deilen* 'to participate' (Hav. 7079) : O. E. *dǣlan*.

M. E. *egg* 'ovum' : O. E. *ǣȝ*, p. 36.

M. E. *ēpen* : O. E. *wēpan*, p. 178.

M. E. *frā* : O. E. *from*, p. 100.

M. E. *freisten* : O. E. *frāsian*, p. 42.

Words in *g* with by-forms in *ȝ*, p. 148 ff.

M. E. *găd* : O. E. *ȝierd*, p. 168.

M. E. *gaite* 'goat' : O. E. *gāt*, p. 42.

M. E. *garþ* : O. E. *ȝeard*, p. 150, 162.

M. E. *gleg* 'clearsighted' : O. E. *glēaw*, p. 34.

M. E. *gōm* : O. E. *ȝīeman*, p. 70.

M. E. *gowke* : O. E. *ȝēac*, p. 69.

M. E. *grā* : O. E. *grǣȝ*, p. 89.

M. E. *grāten*, *grǫten* : O. E. *grǣtan*, p. 90.

M. E. *grein* : O. E. *ȝerǣden*, p. 43.

M. E. *greȝȝþenn* : O. E. *ȝerǣdan*, p. 44.

M. E. *hag* 'a break, gap' : O. E. *hēawan*, p. 34.

M. E. *heil, heilen* etc. : O. E. *hāl*, *hǣlen* etc., p. 44.

M. E. *heiþen* : O. E. *hǣþen*, p. 45.

M. E. *hellen* : O. E. *hieldan*, p. 170.

O. E. *hundrað* : O. E. *hundred*, p. 163.

M. E. *wheym* : O. E. *hwām*, p. 45.

Words in *k* with by-forms in *ch*, p. 139 ff.

O. E. *cōp*, M. E. *cōpen* : O. E. *cēap, cēapan*, p. 68, 70.

M. E. *quainen* : O. E. *cwānian*, p. 46.

M. E. *laisen* : O. E. *līesan*, p. 64.

M. E. *lāt, lǫt, lāten, lǫten* : O. E. *lǣtan*, p. 90 f.

M. E. *leʒʒk, leʒʒkenn* : O. E. *lāc, lācan*, p. 46 f.

M. E. *leʒʒtenn* : O. E. *wlātian*, p. 47, 178.

M. E. *leiþ* : O. E. *lāð*, p. 47.

M. E. *lipsen* : O. E. *wlips*, p. 178.

M. E. *lit* : O. E. *wlite*, p. 178.

M. E. *lōne* : O. E. *lēan*, p. 70.

M. E. *loupen* : O. E. *hlēapan*, p. 70 f.

M. E. *lous, laus* : O. E. *lēas*, p. 71.

M. E. *naʒʒ* : O. E. *nā*, p. 47.

M. E. *nig* : O. E. *hnēaw*, p. 34.

M. E. *nowwt* : O. E. *neat*, p. 71.

M. E. *od* : O. E. *ord*, p. 169.

M. E. *ōk* : O. E. *ēac*, p. 72.

M. E. *oker* : O. E. *wōcor*, p. 179.

M. E. *ōþ* : O. E. *wōd*, p. 165, 179.

O. E. *ōðen* : O. E. *wōden*, p. 165, 179.

M. E. *raipen* : O. E. *rāp*, p. 48.

M. E. *rāþ, rǫþ, rāþen, rǫþen* : O. E. *rǣd, rǣdan*, p. 91.

M. E. *reʒʒsenn* : O. E. *rǣren*, p. 49.

O. E. *rōda*, M. E. *rauþ* : O. E. *rēad*, p. 68.

M. E. *sannen* : O. E. *sēþan*, p. 172.

M. E. *sister* : O. E. *sweostor*, p. 117.

Numerous M. E. words in *sc-*, *sk* with by-forms in *sh*, p. 119 ff.

M. E. *sōm* : O. E. *sēam*, p. 72.

M. E. *span-newe* : O. E. *spōn*, p. 83.

M. E. *swarthe* : O. E. *sweard*, p. 166.

O. E. (*bat-*)*sweʒen*, M. E. *swein* : O. E. *swān*, p. 39, 49.

M. E. *taysen* : O. E. *tǣsan*, p. 50.

M. E. *teit* : O. E. *tāt*, p. 50.

M. E. *tīþende* : O. E. *tīd*, p. 166 f.

M. E. *trigg* : O. E. *trēowe*, p. 35.

M. E. *þeʒʒ* etc. : O. E. *þā*, p. 50.

M. E. *þohh, thogh* etc. : O. E. *þēah*, p. 71 ff.

M. E. *þursdai* : O. E. *þunresdæʒ*, p. 180.

M. E. *wān* : O. E. *wēn*, p. 83.

M. E. *wār* : M. E. *wēr*, p. 94.

M. E. *waʒʒ* : O. E. *wā*, p. 50 f.

M. E. *weik* : O. E. *wāc*, p. 52.

M. E. *waith* : O. E. *wāþ*, p. 52.

M. E. *waiuen* : O. E. *wǣfan*, p. 60.

M. E. *will* : O. E. *wilde*, p. 170.

M. E. *wǫpen* : O. E. *wǣpen*, p. 93.

3. Words having nothing distinctly Scandinavian in their form or sense which are found in English, for the first time,

after the Danelag period but which occur also in L. German have by some writers been regarded as native English words; thus Wall p. 69. The material treated of in the last chapter shows, however, that the equivalents of a considerable number of unmistakable loan-words occur not only in L. German but also in O. E. (with a distinctly English form). In texts where such distinct loan-words are especially numerous and where we are entitled to assume a very important Scand. influence or a most intimate blending of Scand. and English elements, we may look upon most words which do not occur in O. E. as being very possibly loan-words, provided they are also recorded in Scandinavian. In texts where such unmistakable loan-words are very rare or do not occur we are generally not entitled to derive words not recorded in O. E. from Scand., unless there are some special reasons for doing so. And in my opinion we must not attach any great importance to the existence or non-existence of the word in other Germanic languages. In short, the most important thing is the distribution in the M. E. dialects. Next to this comes the question whether the word is found in other Germanic languages than Scand. and English. And we are no doubt entitled to look upon words only found in Scand. and M. E. as most certainly Scand., provided their distribution or other circumstances do not contradict such an assumption.

Such tests are, however, all more or less unreliable. The only thing we are able to arrive at by means of the same is a greater or lesser degree of probability. It cannot be said of a single word among those treated of in this chapter that it is to be with absolute certainty regarded as a Scand. loan-word. The only thing we are able to state, is that a very great percentage of the words in question must no doubt be of Scand. origin. Under such circumstances it seems advisable to abstain from discussing in full the value of the manifold points of view which are to be taken into consideration in deciding whether a given word is a Scand. loan-word or not. The result would only be a series of different degrees of probabilities. And as all those questions are very entangled, there being in most cases a great number of considerations to balance against each other, abstract principles are of very little value. I there-

fore prefer to give simply a list of the words which seem to me to be most likely from Scand. This list will be followed by another containing words, possibly Scandinavian, but not to be looked upon as such as decidedly as those of the former list. In many cases it is, of course, absolutely impossible to draw any definite limits between the two groups, and it is then a mere matter of taste whether a word is to be given in the first or second list. The chief result of this arrangement will be to enable us to grasp with tolerable exactitude the minimum of the real dimensions of the Scand. influence upon English. In List I there are, in any case, only very few words erroneously given as loan-words; at least 90 % are no doubt to be derived from Scandinavian. In List II the percentage of errors is, of course, greater, but I do not think it may very well exceed 25 %. Furthermore we must take into consideration that a certain amount of loan-words may have been omitted and erroneously looked upon by myself as native and these words no doubt cover more than the 10 % of List I which I may have erroneously derived from Scand. In these lists several words are to be found which have already been treated of in Chap. I: when the phonetic criteria are not fully reliable the points of view upon which this chapter is based must be taken into account. Thus we obtain very often several tests which all point to the same direction. It would be useless to arrange the material according to all those tests. The words therefore are given in alphabetical order and treated each separately. In some cases I have tried to determine more closely the different degrees of probability. Some words which are very possibly Scand. I have described as probably native. A considerable amount of work has been of a mere negative character. In the philological literature, in dictionaries and etymological works, very often words are given as Scand. which cannot — from one reason or another — possibly be so. I have, as a rule, contented myself with omitting such words. At the end of this chapter a small selection of such words is given only by way of exemplification.

I have also as a rule omitted words not recorded till Mod. E. times.

List I.

Words the Scandinavian origin of which is tolerably certain.[1])

M. E. *addlenn* Orrm., *adlen*, *adilen, adil,* N. E. dial. *addle, eddle* 'to earn, acquire' : O. W. Scand. *ǫðlask* 'to acquire'.[2]) In modern English dialects this word is used, according to N. E. D., everywhere from Leicestershire to Northumberland, but not in Scotland (cf. E. D. D.). The Scandinavian word does not seem to occur in the E. Scand. languages; it is therefore, most probably, of distinctly W. Scand. introduction (cf. Björkman, Dial. Prov. p. 8). The word does not occur in any other languages than Scand. and English. Its Scandinavian origin is not to be doubted, especially as its distribution in M. E. and N. E. dialects points to the same source. Concerning the soundchange *ð* > *d,* see p. 159.

M. E. *aȝhe* Orrm., *aȝe, awe* Hav., Pr. P. etc. (see N. E. D.) 'awe, terror', *aȝhefull* Orrm. 'aweful', *aȝli, ahglich* 'terrible', *aȝien* 'to awe, terrify' (see N. E. D.) : O. W. Scand. *agi* sb. 'awe, terror', O. Swed. *aghi* sb. 'awe, terror, castigation', *agha* 'chide, castigate'. The native form is O. E. *eȝe,* M. E. *eye* with *i*-mutation. The N. E. D. shows us clearly the struggle between the two forms which has ended in the victory of the Scandinavian one. Orrm uses both. Although, as has been pointed out p. 30 foot-note, the possibility of the doublets having existed in some English dialects before the times of the Danelag is not a priori excluded, the fact that the form with the *a*-vowel occurs in M. E. chiefly in texts which show so many traces of Scand. influence entitles us to derive it from Scandinavian.

M. E. *axel-* sb. in *axel-tre* sb. C. M., Gow., Mand., Pr. P. etc. 'axle-tree' : O. W. Scand. *ǫxull, ǫxultré,* O. Swed. *axul* 'axle-tree'.

---

[1]) Flom, Scand. Influence on Southern Lowland Scotch, New York 1900 (Columbia University Germanic Studies Vol. I, No. I) was not accessible to me till I was engaged in the reading of the proof-sheets. Although I am obliged to disagree with his views in many points, I cannot here enter in full upon this work. Some occasional remarks made during the reading of the proofs may suffice for the present.

[2]) Concerning the Scandinavian word and its ground-form, see Sievers, Berichte d. kgl. sächs. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch., d. 14. Juli 1894, p. 150.

O. E. *eax* 'axle-tree', O. H. G. *ahsa,* Dutch *as* without the formative *-l,* which seems only to have occurred in Scandinavian, suggest the Scandinavian origin of M. E. *axel-tre.* Cf. Kluge-Lutz, E. Et. p. 9, N. E. D. s. v. *axle-tree*, Kluge, Et. wb. s. v. *Achse.*

M. E. *axyltothe* 'molaris, maxillaris' Cath. Angl., Dougl., N. E. dial. *axle-tooth, assle-tooth* 'a molar tooth, a grinder' : O. Dan. *axeltand*, Swed. dial. *akslatand* (Rietz); the O. W. Scand. form being *jaxl* (cf. Norw. dial. *jaksle* 'molar tooth' Aasen, Ross), which would have given M. E. **exel-*, the English word (*axyl, axle, assle*) is probably borrowed from E. Scand.; cf. Björkman, Dial. Prov. p. 24.

M. E. *aand, hand, aynd, oonde* sb. C. M., Hamp. Pr. C., Barb. Br., Pr. P. 'breath', *onden, anden* vb. Langl. P. Pl., Pr. P., Cath. Angl. 'to breathe', N. E. dial. *and, aynd, eynd* etc. 'to breathe' (see N. E. D., E. D. D., Flom S. 26) : O. W. Scand. *andi, ǫnd,* Dan. *aand,* Swed. *andedräkt, ande, anda* sb., 'breath, spirit etc.', O. W. Scand. *anda* vb., Swed. *andas* vb. 'to breathe'. In O. E. the sb. *anda* (cogn. with O. S. *ando*, O. H. G. *anado, ando*, *anto* 'mental emotion') meant 'enmity, rancour, hatred'. The sense 'breath' is therefore to be regarded as due to Scand. influence.

M. E. *anger* sb. 'trouble, affliction, wrath, ire, physical pain' Gen. and Ex., A. P., Hamp. Pr. C. etc., *anngrenn, angren* vb. 'to distress, trouble, vex, hurt, wound' Orrm., Hamp. Pr. C. etc. (see N. E. D.), N. E. *anger* : O. W. Scand. *angr* sb. 'trouble, affliction', *angra* vb. 'to grieve, vex', O. Dan. *anger* sb. 'affliction, grief, wrath, ire, repentance', *angre* vb. 'to vex, hurt', N. Swed. *ånger* sb. 'repentance', *ångra* vb. 'to repent'. The word is not to be found in the other Teutonic languages and its Scandinavian origin is unmistakable.

M. E. *ār, ǭr* 'early, sooner, before' Orrm., Hav. etc.: O. W. Scand. *ár* 'early', Dan. *aar-* in *aarvaagen* (cf. above p. 108, Kluge, Paul's Grundriss[2] I p. 1033). The distribution of the word, as seen from N. E. D., speaks for its Scandinavian origin.

M. E. (Lat.) *arvell* in MS. of 1459, quoted in N. E. D. I p. 476 'a funeral feast', N. E. dial. *arval* 'a funeral repast': O. W. Scand. *erfiǫl,* O. Dan. *arveøl,* Swed. *arföl.*

M. E. *aske-fise* 'one who blows the ashes, ciniflo' Pr. P. etc.: Norw. dial. *oskefis,* Swed., Dan. *askefis.* The Scandinavian introduction of the word is not to be doubted. See above p. 135 f.

O. E., M. E. *at* adv. or conj. 'that' Durh. B. (Kluge, Grundriss^2 I p. 937), Metr. Hom., Sev. Sag., Sir Degr., Barb. Br., Hamp. Ps., etc., N. E. dial. *at* 'that' is probably due to Scand. *at* (<*þat,* see Kock, Ark. f. Nord. Fil. XI p. 117 ff.). Likewise M. E. *at* rel. pron. 'who, whom, which' E. E. Ps., C. M., Barb. Bruce, D. Troy etc. may be from Scand. (cf. O. W. Scand. *at* 'who, which). Still the word may in some cases be a worn-down form of Engl. *that,* as is assumed by Murray, D. S. C. Sc. p. 26, N. E. D. Possibly M. E. *at* introducing the infinitive of purpose, and N. E. dial. *at* used instead of *to* as the sign of the infinitive (see N. E. D., E. D. D. s. v. *ado, at*) are also to be derived from Scandinavian.

M. E. *afell* sb. 'strength' Orrm., *afledd* p. part. 'provided with strength, vigorous, strong'[1]) Orrm., *avelen* 'to earn, deserve' Hom. II 159: O. W. Scand. *afl* sb. 'strength, power, ability' *afla* vb. 'to perform, acquire', O. Swed. *afl, avil* sb. 'strength, power, gain, profit', *afla* vb. 'to produce, earn, beget', Dan. *avel* sb. 'profit etc.', *avle* 'to beget', cogn. with O. H. G. *avalôn, afalôn* 'viel zu schaffen haben, sich rühren, arbeiten'. Other related words are given by Tamm, Et. Sv. Ordb. s. v. *avel, avla.*[2]) The word is found twice in O. E.: in the O. E. redaction of the O. Sax. Genesis (*abal,* see Sievers Hêliand, Halle 1878 p. XXXII) and in two 11th cy. MSS. (C. C. 201 S. 18, Cott. Nero A. 1) of the Institutes of Polity, ed. by Thorpe, Ancient Laws and Institutes p. 422: *and him ʒebirað ēac þæt he eallum his afole cristendōm lufiʒe.* It is to be noted that the oldest MS. (Bodl. Jun. 121), which seems to have been written in the 10th cy., offers the reading: *eallum mæʒne.* The O. E. uses of the word therefore do not seem to contradict the current

---

[1]) The sense is hardly 'begotten', as White and Holt assume; see Brate, Beitr. X p. 32.

[2]) It is a very surprising fact, that the word *afell* occurs in the Orrm. at the end of the septenar: *annd asse-þohh itt litell be, itt hafeþþ mikell afell* (v. 3716 f.); also the spelling *afledd* (v. 7903) is noteworthy. The latter may be compared with the spelling *ofne* (*inn ofne* 'in the oven' Orrm. vv. 993, 999).

derivation of M. E. *afell* etc. from Scandinavian. The use of the word in the Genesis is due to the O. Saxon original, but in the other case it may be due to Scandinavian influence. Still there is, of course, no absolute necessity to derive the O. E. and M. E. word from Scandinavian.

M. E. *awkwart, awkward* etc., see p. 20 foot-note. The use of the word as a preposition 'athwart, across' in Lowland Scotch (Flom, Scand. influence on Southern Lowland Scotch p. 26) confirms my etymology of the word (from *avakt-þwart*); cf. N. E. *athwart.*

M. E. *basken* 'to bask', N. E. dial. *bask* 'to beat severely, to strike with a bruising blow': Norw. dial. *baska* 'to splash in the water like a seabird', Swed. dial. *baska* 'to beat', see Björkman, Dial. Prov. p. 6 f. and above p. 136.

N. E. *batten* 'to grow fat, to thrive' : O. W. Scand. *batna* 'to improve', Swed. dial. *batna* 'to be healed, to swell'; cf. above p. 15 and Sweet, H. E. S.[2] p. 295, Kluge-Lutz, E. Et. s. v. *batten.*

O. E. *-bȳ* in *Ormesbȳ* above p. 29, M. E. *bī* 'town' C. M. 13290, Guy 267, *-bi* in *Grimesbī* Hav., N. E. *-bi* in numerous place-names (principally in Wm., Yksh., Lincsh., Cumb., Norf.): Dan., Swed. *by* 'village, town'. Although the form *býr* occasionally is to be found also in O. W. Scand., I think the M. E. word points to its E. Scand. introduction, as the usual form of the word in O. W. Scand. was *bǿr,* which would have given a M. E. *$b\bar{e}$ (not **bo* as Flom assumes p. 5).

M. E. *bīke* 'a nest of wasps, hornets, or wild bees, as distinct from the *hive* or *skep* of domestic bees; also the whole nestful of bees; a swarm' C. M. 76, Townl. Myst. 325. N. E. Dictionary gives another M. E. quotation where the word seems to mean 'a building, a habitation'. In Mod. E. dialects the word means, according to E. D. D., 'a nest of wild bees, wasps, etc., a nestful of bees, a swarm', but occurs also in other senses. The etymology of the word has not been found before. It cannot be from an O. E. **bēowīc* 'bee-dwelling' or something of that kind, because this would not account for the *ī*-vowel of the word. It seems reasonable, however, to assume connexion with the word '*bee*'; but this is not possible as long as we start from the native word (O. E. *bēo*). If we

make the corresponding Scand. word (O. W. Scand. *bý,* O. Swed. *bȳ, bī,* O. Dan. *bi*) our starting-point, the difficulty of the vowel is, however, removed. It only remains to find a Scand. word which could be assumed to be the source of M. E. *bīke.* In my opinion, such a Scand. word actually exists. N. E. D. gives a passage from Lindesay's Monarche (A. D. 1552) where the word *bike* is 'applied contemptuously to a swarm of people, a teeming crowd, a crew', and adds one quotation from the 18th and two from the 19th cy. where the word is used in the same sense. E. D. D. gives *bike* 'a gathering, assembly of people'. The latter senses give us the right to connect the word with a Swedish word which has not hitherto been sufficiently explained. There is a Swedish (rec. lang. and dialectical) *byke* meaning, according to Rietz, 'gathering of worthless, vulgar people, rabble, mob'.[1]) In my opinion, this word is an extension by means of a *k*-suffix (giving it a collective sense or denoting something appertaining to the stem-word) of O. Swed. *bȳ* 'a bee'. Its original sense was 'a swarm of bees' where upon it has come to mean 'a swarm, a crowd in general' and after that a 'crowd of vulgar people', which was the sense-development undergone also by the English word. Swed. *byke* has been explained in two different ways by scholars. Both explanations are, no doubt, wrong. I need not dwell on the one given by Rietz who connects it with *bykka* 'a bitch', but proceed directly to that given by Tamm in his Svensk etymologisk ordbok. He derives it from M. L. G. *buke* sb. (cf. H. G. *Bauche* f. 'maceratio in lixivia, Waschen und Bähen in Lauge' Grimm), M. L. G. *buken* 'Wäsche in Büchen-lauge (*buke*) legen, und darin eine Zeitlang stehen lassen, damit sie rein und weiss werde', H. G. *bauchen, bäuchen* 'lixivia macerare' (= N. E. *to buck*). L. G. *büken* has been introduced into Scandinavian: Swed. *byka,* Dän. *byge* vb. The Scand. sb. is Swed. *byk* (earlier also *byke e. g.* in Lind's Teutsch-Schwed. u. Schwed.-Teutsches Lexicon 1749), Dan. *byg.* Concerning these words see Tamm s. v. *byk, byka,* Kluge, Et. Wb.[6] s. v. *bauchen* 'in heisser Lauge

[1]) Ihre, Glossarium Suiogothicum, Upsala 1769, translates *byke* by 'hominum colluvies, civitatis sentina'. In Ihre's Dialectlexicon (1766) the following passage is to be found: "*byke* V. G. caterva. O. G. colluvieș hominum. Verml. Fölge, men föraktligt vis".

einweichen'. I think it is obvious that my explanation of Swed. *byke* 'rabble, mob' better suits the sense than the one given by Tamm, the more as we are able to follow the same sense-development, undergone by the word introduced into English.

N. E. *billow* not known before 1550 : O. W. Scand. *bylgja,* O. Swed. *bylghia,* Dan. *Bølge* (= M. H. G. *bulge* 'Sack von Leder, Felleisen, Sturmwelle', M. L. G. *bulge* 'die schwellende, unruhige Welle, Balg, Schlauch'). Concerning the sound-development M. E. **bilȝe > billow,* see Kluge, Paul's Grundr.[2] I p. 936.

M. E. *binge* 'heap, theca, cumera' M. H. 97, Pr. P. 36, Dougl., N. E. dial. *bing* vb. 'to pile in a heap', sb. 'heap, pile' : O. W. Scand. *bingr* translated by Fritzner by 'afdelt Rum', Norw. dial. *bing* 'a large wooden case affixed to the wall the back of which is formed by the wall itself, used for the keeping of corn or salt, room or division of a cow-house, a shut off room for sheep or goats', *binge* 'place where dung is kept, dust-hole', O. Swed. *binge* 'a wooden case or bin used for the keeping of corn, flour, etc.', Swed. dial. *bing* 'heap, pile', early Dan. *bing*; concerning the Scand. words and their etymology, see Tamm, Sv. Et. Ordb. s. v. *binge.* M. E. *bengere* of *corne* (*bengge*) 'techa', *bengere of a mylle* (*bengge*) 'ferricapsia' Pr. P. 31, *bingger,* Pr. P. 36 are no doubt connected with *binge,* although their exact relationship to the same offers some difficulties. In later times *bing* was a good deal confused with *bin.*

M. E. *bür, bir* 'a strong wind, the force of the wind, or of any moving body, momentum, impetus, rush', A. P., Gaw., Wycl., D. Troy., etc., N. E. dial. *birr* 'force, impetus, energy, etc.' : O. W. Scand. *byrr* 'a favorable wind', O. Swed. *byr* 'fair wind', Swed. dial. *byr, bör* 'wind, fair wind', O. Dan. *bør* 'wind, fair wind'.

M. E. *blā, blǭ* 'blue, black, livid' : O. W. Scand. *blár,* O. Swed. *blār,* Dan. *blaa.* See above p. 82 foot-note.

M. E. *bland* in the phrase *in bland, ebland* 'together, among' E. A. P., Gaw., Alex. (Sk.) : O. W. Scand. *í bland,* Swed. *ibland.*

M. E. *blōme* sb. 'the blossom or flower of a plant', *blōmen* vb. 'to bear flowers, to blossom', Orrm., Gen. and Ex., C. M.,

Havelok, A. P., Pr. P. etc. : O. W. Scand. *blóm, blómi*, O. Swed. *blōme* (= O. Sax. *blômo*, O. H. G. *bluomo*, Goth. *blôma*). See N. E. D. The local distribution of the word points clearly to its Scandinavian source. O. E. *blōma* meant 'moss of metal'.

M. E. *blotnen* 'to soften or moisten; to anoint' Metr. Hom. 17 : O. W. Scand. *blotna*, O. Swed. *blotna, blutna* 'to become soft or moist'. As for the trans. sense of the word, depending on the influence of the native trans. verbs in *-nen*, see above p. 16, foot-note.

M. E. *bol* 'tree trunk' Gaw., A. P., D. Arth., Alex. (Sk.), *bul(axe), bol(axe)* Orrm., Rel. II 176, Oct. 1039, Scotch *bole, bolax* (Flom p. 30) : O. W. Scand. *bolr, bulr* 'tree trunk', O. Swed. *bol, bul* 'tree trunk'. See Brate, P. B. B. X p. 36, N. E. D.

M. E. *bole, bule* 'a bull' Orrm., C. M., Hav., A. P., etc. O. W. Scand. *boli*, O. Dan. *bul*. Cf. above p. 179 foot-note 1. Although the word occurs also in German (L. G., Dutch), its Scand. origin in English is proved by its local occurrence.

M. E. *bolnen* 'to swell' C. M., Gaw., A. P., Langl. B., Pr. P., Alex. (Sk.) etc. : O. W. Scand. *bolgna*, Dan. *bulne*, O. Swed. *bolna, bulna* 'to swell'. Cf. above p. 15. Concerning M. E. *bollen* 'to swell', see above p. 16, foot-note.

M. E. *bōn* 'prayer, request' Orrm., C. M., Hav., Gaw., Ch. etc. (see Dictionaries) : O. W. Scand. *bón* 'prayer, request', see Björkman, Dial. Prov. p. 5. Concerning M. E. *bōnen* 'to pray', see Brate, P. B. B. X p. 35.

O. E. *bōnda, būnda* 'house-holder; free man, plebeian; husband' (Steenstrup, Danel. p. 97 ff.), *husbōnda, husbūnda* (Steenstrup, ibd.), M. E. *bōnde, būnde* 'peasant, churl, serf, slave' (often associated with *bond* 'band') : O. W. Scand. *bóndi, búandi*, O. E. Scand. *bōnde*; see N. E. D., Björkman, Dial. Prov. p. 5 and foot-note 1.

M. E. *botsate* 'right to dwell in the country' : O. W. Scand. *búðseta*. The word is probably an adaptation of an O. Dan. word (**bōð-seta*) now lost, as is proved by the *o*-vowel (cf. next word). The English word is found in the privileges of Henry III for the town of London (Liber Custumarum I p. 63—64 in Rerum Britannicarum medii ævi scriptores). Cf. Steenstrup, Danelag p. 380, A. Bugge, Norsk Historisk Tidskrift 1898 p. 5.

M. E. *bōþe* 'booth, stall' Orrm., A. P., Ayenb., Pr. P. etc. : O. Swed. *bōþ,* Dän. *bod.* The word is distinctly E. Scand. Cf. Björkman, Dial. Prov. p. 24. Although the word occurs also in German, its first appearance in the Orrmulum etc. puts its Scandinavian origin beyond a doubt.

M. E. *brixle, brixsill* sb. 'reproach' C. M., Alex. (Sk.), *brixlen* 'to reprove' A. P., *uppbrixle* 'object of reproach' Orrm. : O. W. Scand. *brigsli* sb., *brigsla* vb.; cf. above p. 17.

M. E. *brīn* 'brow' Man. (F.) 12344, Octav. 931, Av. Arth. XV, Pr. P. 51 (: *bryne, or brow of þe eye. Supercilium*) : O. W. Scand. *brýnn* pl., O. Swed. *bryn,* Dan. *bryn* 'eye-brow'.

M. E. *bū* 'dweller, inhabitant' K. Alis. 5956 : O. W. Scand. *búi* 'a dweller, inhabitant', see Björkman, Dial. Prov. p. 4.

M. E. *bū* 'stock of cattle on a farm' C. M. 6744 : O. W. Scand. *bú* n. 'a house, estates, the stock in a farmstead'; see N. E. D., Björkman, Dial. Prov. p. 4.

M. E. *būn* (N. E. *bound*), *i bōne, bōne* 'ready, prepared', N. E. dial. *boun* etc. : O. W. Scand. *búinn,* O. E. Scand. *bōin,* see Björkman, Dial. Prov. p. 3 f., 5. Concerning M. E. *būnen* vb. 'to prepare', N. E. dial. *boune* (Flom p. 30), see Dial. Prov. p. 4, foot-note 1. N. E. dial. *boon* 'to mend a highway' (Der., Lin.) is probably an East Scand. loan-word, cf. Swed. *bona* 'to prepare, make ready, mend', formed from the East Scand. adj. *bōin* 'ready' (see Tamm, Et. Sv. Ordb.); but it may also have been formed on English ground from the East Scand. loan-word *bōne.* Kluge, Et. Wb.[6] s. v. *bohnen* derives N. E. *boon* 'to mend a highway' erroneously from O. E. *bōnian* 'to polish, burnish', which is a thoroughly distinct word and formed from the indogermanic root *bhān* or *bhōn* (see Kluge Et. Wb.), whereas Swed. *bōna* 'to prepare, make ready, mend', N. E. dial. *boon* 'to mend a highway' belongs to the root *bheu̯* 'to grow etc.', cf. Tamm, Et. ordb. s. v. *bo* vb. *bona* (*om*). Also the explanation given in N. E. D. and E. D. D. (from Scand. *bōn* 'prayer') is untenable.[1])

M. E. *deye* 'dairy-woman', N. E. dial. *dey* (E. D. D.) : O. W.

---

[1]) The relationship to this word-group of M. E. *bawnand* 'abiding or dwelling' Alex. (Sk.) 4908 (: *and fand a berne in a bedd bawnand alane*) is very obscure. Skeat, Glossary, remarks: "probably for *bownand* as if from M. E. *bownen* 'to get ready' but used in the sense of the O. N. *búa*".

Scand. *deigja,* O. Swed. *deghia,* cf. above p. 62 foot-note. Anglo-Fr. *deye* (Skeat, Notes on Engl. Et. p. 394) is from English.

M. E. *dil, dill, dille* 'to conceal, hide, to conceal oneself' C. M. 202, 1081, 4271, 9292, etc., see N. E. D. : O. W. Scand. *dylja,* O. Swed. *dylia,* Dan. *dølge.* Scand. introduction is unmistakable.

M. E. *dingen* str. vb., trans. and intr., 'to deal heavy blows, to beat, knock, strike' Hav., C. M., A. P., Langl. P. Pl. B., Pr. C., Wynt. etc. (see N. E. D.): O. Swed. *diunga* 'to beat, strike', O. Dan. *dinge*; cf. O. W. Scand. *dengja,* O. Swed. *dængia,* O. Dan. *dænge* 'to beat, strike'. It is not probable that M. E. *dingen* is from O. W. Scand. *dengja,* O. Swed. *dængia,* Dan. *dænge,* as has hitherto been the opinion held by most scholars. In the earliest uses of the word, this etymology is decidedly erroneous. The reasons are as follows. 1. M. E. *dingen* is, even in the earliest uses, a strong verb; the Scand. word in question is a weak verb. 2. If *dingen* is from **dengen,* we should have the right to find this form recorded somewhere in English. In Hav., where the word occurs twice riming with an original *i* (see Schmidt, Zur Heimatsbestimmung des Havelok, Göttingen 1900, p. 35), *e* is kept before *ng* (*lengen, genge, hengen, slengen,* Schmidt p. 33). If the current etymology were right, we should have to expect the form in Hav. to be **dengen* just as Scand. *drengr* has become *dreng* in Hav. In Old Teutonic there existed two verbs side by side: **dingwan* (intr. and strong verb) and **dangwian* (trans. and weak factitive verb). The former has resulted in O. Swed. *diunga* str. vb.[1]) and O. Dan. *dinge* (Kalkar, only found in praes.), and this Scand. word is, in my opinion, the source of M. E. *dingen* st. vb.; the latter has given O. W. Scand. *dengja,* O. Swed. *dængia,* Dan. *dænge* (see Tamm, Et. Sv. Ordb. s. v. *dänga*); O. E. **dęncȝan* 'to knock, ding' given by Bosw.-Toller, Kluge, Et. Wb. s. v. *dengeln,* is a fiction. The only reason to assume the existance of such an O. E. verb is offered by N. E. *dinge, dindge* sb. 'a broadish dint or depression on a surface caused by a knock or blow; a slight hollow or indentation', vb. 'to make a broadish hollow or depression in

---

[1]) Teut. *i* became O. Swed. *iu* before *ngw.* Kluge, Et. Wb. s. v. *dengeln,* erroneously derives Swed. *dänga* from **dingwan.*

the surface of anything as by a knock; to dint, bruise, batter'. But the etymology of this word, which is only of recent appearance in literature, may be considered rather uncertain. I therefore think we are entitled to give up thoroughly the existence of an alleged M. E. **dengen* or **dengen*, although, as far as the form of the word is concerned, M. E. *dingen,* when appearing in later records, after the sound-transition *eng* > *ing* had taken place, may be from an earlier **dengen* as well as from *dingen* or depend on the mixing up of both. Although the word-stem is to be found also in other Teutonic languages (cf. Kluge s. v. *dengeln,* Tamm s. v. *dänga*) and although the above-mentioned N. E. *dindge* might possiby point to its existence also in O. E., we have reasons (esp. the local distribution of the word) to consider M. E. *dingen* a Scand. loan-word.

O. E. *dreng,* M. E. *dreng, dring* 'a free tenant, warrior, man' Battle of Maldon, Charter of Ranulf of ca. 1100, Laȝ., C. M., Hav. : O. W. Scand. *drengr* 'young man', Swed. *dräng* 'man-servant', Dan. *dreng* 'boy, lad', cognate with Langob. *drancus,* Brückner p. 203. The spelling *drench* in Domesd. Book and Laȝ. 14700 is curious, but the Scand. origin of the word cannot be doubted.

M. E. *drūpen* 'to hang or sink down, to sink, decline, etc.' C. M., R. Br. Chron., Ch., D. Troy. etc. : O. W. Scand. *drúpa* 'to droop, hang the head, etc.', Dan. dial. *drube* 'to sink'[1]) (= Dutch *druipen*). It is not to be decided whether the extension with an *n*-suffix M. E. *drūpnen* (see N. E. D.) is from a Scand. **drūpna* or has been formed on English ground. Concerning the sb. *drūp(e)ning, drūk(e)ning, drūking* see above p. 176 foot-note.

M. E. *elten* Gen. Ex. 2892 'to knead, press' (cf. N. E. D., Holthausen, E. St. XVI p. 431), N. E. dial. *elt* Sc., N. Cy., Yks., Lancsh., Lincsh., Nhp. 'to knead dough' (E. D. D.) : O. W. Scand. *elta* 'to knead, press', Swed. *älta,* Dan. *ælte.*

M. E. *ender, enders, andirs* 'latter, last past' Spec. 60, Gow., C. M., Ar. and Merl., Th. Erc. etc. : O. W. Scand. *ender* 'formerly, again', Norw. dial. *ender, enders.* Only in W. Scand. and English; see Björkman, Dial. Prov. p. 8.

---

[1]) This was, no doubt, the original sense in the two examples given by Feilberg: *plovskæret drubər få məj, få let* and *kownət de drubə.*

M. E. *eng* 'meadow' Cath. Angl. 115, N. E. dial. *ing* : O. W. Scand. *eng*, Swed. *äng*, Dan. *eng* (cognate with M. Du. *enck*, dat. *enghe* 'grasland, bouwland, veldt', Verwijs and Verdam, Mndl. Wb.; cf. Uhlenbeck, P. B. B. XXVI p. 290).

M. E. *enkerly*, see Dial. Prov. p. 21, Flom p. 39.

M. E. *erre, arre* 'a wound, scar' E. E. Ps., Hamp. Ps., Pr. C., Wicl. etc. (only in northern writers), N. E. dial. *arr* : O. W. Scand. *ørr*, *err*, Swed. *ärr*, Swed. dial. *arr*, Dan. *ar*; cf. Bugge in Fritzner's Dictionary III p. 1103, Kluge, K. Z. XXVI p. 101 foot-note 1, Söderberg, Forngutnisk Ljudlära p. 13 note 3, Noreen, Ark. f. nord. Fil. III p. 14, Hellquist ibd. IV p. 291.

M. E. *erten* 'to incite, urge on, encourage, to be eager, prone' Metr. Hom., D. Troy, Pr. P., Gaw. and Gol., N. E. dial. *ert* 'to urge onward, incite' : O. W. Scand. *erta* 'to taunt, tease', Swed. dial. *erta* 'to tease'.[1]) The alleged O. E. *erta* sb. 'incitation' on the Franks casket is most doubtful (Grienberger, ZfdPh. XXXIII p. 416).

M. E. *efne, evin, euen* 'ability, nature, material' A. R., Hom. I 187, Hom. II 137, P. S. 157, C. M. 335 etc. : O. W. Scand. *efni* 'material, means, fortune, chance', O. Swed. *æmpne* (< *ævne*) 'material', Dan. *evne* 'ability, power'.

M. E. *farand* 'pleasing, handsome' Gaw., A. P., Barb., N. E. dial. *farand, farrand* in combination with other adj. 'fashioned, conditioned, seeming', also 'well-behaved, decent, becoming' (E. D. D.), *best farand man* 'best looking man' Pegge, Derbicisms p. 21; *farantly* 'orderly, respectably' : O. W. Scand. *fara* 'to have a special appearance', *illa farandi* 'ugly', *bezt farandi* 'handsomest', etc. In Dial. Prov. p. 8 f. I have assumed the word to be of West Scandinavian introduction.

Late O. E. *fēolaȝa* Chr. D. 1016, M. E. *fēlaȝe, fēlawe* (see N. E. D.), N. E. *fellow* : O. W. Scand. *félagi*, O. Swed. *fælaghe*. Cf. Steenstrup, Danelag p. 296, Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 933, Kluge-Lutz s. v. *fellow*.

M. E. *felen* 'to hide' M. H., A. P., D. Arth., Townl. Myst., N. E. dial. *feal* 'to hide, conceal' (Irel., Nhb., Cum., Dur., Wm.,

---

[1]) Swed. *reta* 'to taunt, tease' does not show metathesis from *erta*, as is assumed by Flom, Scand. Influence on Southern Lowland Scotch p. 25, but is identical with O. W. Scand. *reita*, Germ. *reizen*.

Yksh., Lancsh., Chsh.) : O. W. Scand. *fela*, O. Swed. *fiæla* 'to hide'. O. E. *fēolan* 'to stick fast, to reach, enter, attain' seems to be equivalent in form, but the different sense shows that it is not the origin of the M. E. word. Sievers, Ags. Gr.³ § 218, 1, 387 Anm. 4 translates O. E. *fēolan* with 'verbergen', but I know no use of the word in which such a sense is certain.

M. E. *fīle* 'a worthless person (male or female); a rascal' C. M., Hav., R. Br. Chron. : O. W. Scand. *fýla, mannfýla* 'objectionable person' (cf. Swed. dial. *fyle* 'mob, worthless people'). The Scand. word is a deriv. of the adj. O. W. Scand. *fúll* 'objectionable, loathsome, ugly', Swed., Dan. *ful* (= N. E. *foul*). Bradley, N. E. D., thinks the word may be a variant form of *vile* used absolutely. I think my explanation solves all difficulties. Besides, the northern occurrence of the word (also in N. E. dialects) points to Scand. origin. The expression *that fūle fīle*, Hav. 2499, suggests connexion with the adj. *foul*.

O. E. *fylc(i)an* 'collect, marshal (army)' Chron. 1066 : O. W. Scand. *fylkja* 'to arrange the troops before a battle', O. Swed. *fylkia* vb. (not quite sure), *fylkning* sb.

M. E. *flütten, flitten* 'to flit, carry, migrate' Orrm., Marh., A. R., Pr. P. etc. : O. W. Scand. *flytja*, O. Swed. *flytia*, Dan. *flytte* 'to remove'. Cf. Brate, P. B. B. X p. 41, and above p. 184 foot-note. The word occurs only in Scand. and English.

M. E. *friȝȝenn* 'to calumniate' Orrm., *frīe* Hav. 1998, M. E. *frēlēs* (for *frīelēs?*) 'blameless' A. P. I 431 : O. W. Scand. *frýja* 'to defy, challenge, taunt', *frýjulaust* 'blamelessiy'. See above p. 117.

M. E. *froþe* sb. 'froth', *froþen* vb. See above p. 162, 191. Only in English and Scandinavian.

M. E. *galte* 'a boar or hog' D. Arth. 1101, Alex. (Sk.) 4743, Wr. Voc. 669, 35, Pr. P. 185, N. E. dial. *galt* 'a boar, pig, hog' : O. W. Scand. *gǫltr*, O. Swed. *galter*, Dan. *galt* 'boar, male pig'. Related words are to be found in all Teutonic languages; but none exactly corresponding to those here mentioned as to sense and formation is found outside Scand. and English. O. H. G. *galza*, the word nearest akin, means *sucula*.

M. E. *gilte* 'sow' Wr. Voc. 669, 36, Pr. P. 194, N. E. dial. *gilt* 'a young sow' : O. W. Scand. *gylta, gyltr*, O. Swed. *gylta*, O. Dan. *gyltæ*. O. E. *ȝilte* (Wr. Voc. 119, 25) is probably from a base

*$galtjō$- (cf. M. E. *ȝelte* above p. 150 foot-note) and, in this case, is not the source of the M. E. *gilte,* as its Anglian correspondence would have been O. E. **ȝelte.* Cf. Björkman, Arch. CI p. 394 foot-note 3.

M. E. *gymbure, gymbyre* 'gargia, bidua, young sheep' Wr. Voc. 638, 36, 698, 23, N. E. dial. *gimmer, gimmel* 'a young female sheep' : O. W. Scand. *gymbill* 'lamb', *gymbr* 'young female sheep', Dan. *gimmerlam,* Swed. dial. *gimber, gimmer* 'young female sheep'. The Scand. forms in *y* which represent the ablaut *u* have prevented me from treating the word in the preceding chapter. Still Scand. origin is unmistakable.

M. E. *glam* 'noise' Gaw., A. P., Alex. (Sk.) 5504, N. E. dial. *glam* 'noise' : W. Scand. *glam, glamm* 'noise', O. Swed., Dan. *glam.* Only in English and Scandinavian.

M. E. *golf* 'heap of sheaves' Pr. P. 202, *golven* 'to stack corn' Pr. P. 202 (cf. Palsgrave: *goulfe of corne, so moche as may lye betwene two postes, otherwyse a baye*), N. E. dial. *goaf* (Yksh., Lincsh., Nhp. e. Angl.) 'a rick of corn or hay, laid up in a barn', *goave* (Lincsh., e. Angl.) 'to lay up corn in a barn': Norw. dial. *golv* 'the space between two posts in a rack for drying corn (called a "hesja"), containing about a cart-load of corn, partition of a barn' (Aasen, Ross), Swed. dial. *golv,* Dan. dial. *gulv* 'part of a barn where the unthreshed corn is put'. Cf. L. G. *gulf* 'Scheunenfach' (Doornk. Koolm.).

M. E. *gres, gers, gris, girs* Orrm., Gen. and Ex., C. M., Hav., Gaw., Ch., Hamp. Ps., Barb., Pr. P. etc. : Swed. *gräs,* Dan. *græs.* See Björkman, Dial. Prov. p. 24 and foot-note.

M. E. *grīm* sb. 'grime, smut, soot' Hav. 2497,[1]) *grīmen* vb. 'fuscare, fuliginare', quotation in N. E. D. of A. D. 1470, Cath. Angl., N. E. and dial. *grime* 'soot' : O. Dan. *grim* sb. 'soot', *grimæ* vb. 'to cover with grime, to blacken', Swed. dial. *grima* 'spot or smut on the face', Norw. dial. *grima* 'streak of soot in the face'. But cf. M. Du. *grimen* 'zwart maken, bevuilen, bezoedelen', Flemish *grijm, grijmsel* 'zwartsel van rook'.

M. E. *grīs* 'a pig, esp. a young pig, a sucking pig' MSS. of

---

[1]) The combination of the word with *gore* (: *sō it wēre grīm or gôre*) shows the word to have been identical with N. E. *grime.* N. E. D. does not mention this passage, the oldest use of the word given there being of A. D. 1470.

A. R. (Morton's text has *pigges*), Wr. Voc., Langl. P. Pl., Av. Arth., L. C. C., Pr. P., N. E. dial. *grise, grice* : O. W. Scand. *gríss,* Swed., Dan. *gris* 'a pig'.

O. E., M. E. *griđ* 'peace, truce', see p. 163.

M. E. *(on)grūfe* 'face downwards, in a prone position' Sc. Troy-bk, Ch., D. Arth., Rom. Rose, see N. E. D. : O. W. Scand. *á grúfu,* O. Dan. *på gruv,* Swed. dial. *gruva, å gruve* 'grovelling'. Der. M. E. *groveling, groveling(e)s* adv. See N. E. D., Morris, Trans. Philol. Soc. 1862—63 p. 88 ff. This adv. may be an adoptation of O. Dan. *gru(v)liggende* 'liggende næsgrus', the latter part having been by way of popular etymology transformed into the E. suff. *-ling, -ling(e)s (-long, -long(e)s)*, concerning the etym. of which see Ehrismann, P. B. B. XVIII p. 233.

M. E. *gul(l), *gol-* 'yellow, pale', *gulnes, golnes* 'paleness', *gulsought, golsoght* 'jaundice' (see p. 176) Ev. Nic. in Arch. LIII 392, E. E. Ps., Trev., Cath. Angl. : O. W. Scand. *gulr,* O. Swed. *gol, gul,* Swed., Dan. *gul.* I suppose the same Scand. adj. still survives in the dial. of Cumberland where we find a sb. *gull* or *yellow gull* meaning the plant Chrysantemum segetum (see Prevost, A Glossary of the Dial. of Cumberland).

M. E. *hagherr, hager, hawur* 'skilful, apt, clever, dexterous' Orrm., A. R., Pol. Songs. (Camd.) 155, Gaw., *hagherrleggk* 'dexterity, skill', *haghelig, haghelike* adv. 'properly' Orrm., *hag-herliche, hag(h)erlike* adv. 'aptly, skilfully' Orrm., A. P. : O. W. Scand. *hagr* 'handy, skilful', *hagleikr* 'skill in handicraft', *hagliga* 'skilfully, handily, conveniently', *hagligr* 'handy, skilful', O. Swed. *hagher.* Cf. above p. 17 and foot-note 2.

O. E. *hamole, hamele* sb. 'oar-thong, row-lock' : O. W. Scand. *hamla* 'an oar-loop made of a strop or withe fastened to the thole-pin'. Cf. Björkman, Dial. Prov. p. 9.

M. E. *hank* 'a circular coil or loop of anything flexible, a loop of string, wire or the like, used to fasten things together', quotation in N. E. D. of A. D. 1388, Cath. Angl., *hanken* vb. 'to fasten by a loop' Laȝ., C. M., Wicl., N. E. dial. *hank* sb. and vb. : O. W. Scand. *hǫnk* sb., *hanka* vb., O. Swed. *hank,* Dan. *hank.* Only in Scand. and English. Jessen, Et. Ordb. s. v. *Hank* gives a L. Germ. *hank, henk* 'woran oder womit man etwas hängt', which is, however, unconnected.

M. E. *hap* sb. 'chance or good fortune, accidence, happening'

Laȝ., Kath., Jul., R. Gl., C. M., Gow., R. Br. Chr., Pr. P. etc., *happen* vb. 'to come about, happen' Alis., Ch., Langl. P. Pl. etc., *haply* adv. 'perhaps, by chance' Lang. P. Pl., *happenen* vb. 'to come to pass, to occur etc.' A. P., C. M., D. Troy, Alex. (Sk.) etc., *happen* adj. 'fortunate' A. P., Gaw., *happily* adv. 'in a happy manner' Langl. P. Pl., Will. Parl., *happi* adj. Hamp. Pr. C., C. M., Barb. Br., Pr. P. etc., see N. E. D.: O. W. Scand. *happ* 'good luck', *heppinn* 'lucky', Swed. dial. *happ* 'good luck', *happa* 'to come about, happen', O. Dan. *hap* adj. 'fortunate', *happelig* 'fortunate', *happe* 'to obtain unexpectedly'. O. E. *ȝehæp, -lic* 'convenient', *ȝehæplicnes* f. 'convenience' are from the same root, but are not the source of the M. E. words, which are undoubtedly borrowed from Scand.

M. E. (*hath* adj., very doubtful, see N. E. D. V p. 117), *hāð-ful* 'scornful', *hǣþeliȝ, hę̄þelich* 'contemptuous', *hǣþen, hę̄þen* 'to mock, scorn', *hǣþinng, hę̄þing* 'scorn, derision'. See above p. 90, 163, N. E. D. V p. 258.

M. E. *haver, havyr* 'oats' Langl. P. Pl., A. VII 269 (MS. U. *hauir cake*), Langl. P. Pl., B. VI 284 (*hauer cake*), Wr. Voc. 726, 19, Cath. Angl., N. E. dial. *haver* : O. W. Scand. *hafri,* O. Swed. *hafre,* Dan. *havre.*

M. E. *heming* 'part of the skin of a deer' Trist 476 : O. W. Scand. *hemingr* 'the skin of the shanks of an animal'. The word does not seem to occur in E. Scand. Cf. Björkman, Dial. Prov. p. 10.

M. E. *hærnes, hernes, harnes* 'brains', Sax. Chr. 1137, Hav., Gaw., A. P., Min., Barb., Townl. Myst., Pr. P., Wr. Voc. 635, 11, Cath. Angl. etc., N. E. dial. *harns* 'brains', comp. M. E. *harne-panne* 'skull' Hav., Rich. Coeur de Lion, D. Troy, Hamp., Wr. Voc. 675, 1, N. E. dial. *harn-pan* : O. W. Scand. *hiarni,* O. Swed. *hiærne,* Dan. *hjerne.*

M. E. *heþen(n)* adv. 'hence' : O. W. Scand. *heðan,* O. Swed. *hæþan.* See p. 163.

M. E. *hevenen* vb. 'avenge' M. H. XVI, D. Troy 2082, *hevening* sb. 'vengeance' York XXXII 284, M. S. in Halliw. p. 447 : O. W. Scand. *hefna,* O. Swed. *hæmpna* (< **hæfna*), Dan. *hevne* 'to avenge'.

M. E. *hittan* 'come upon, find' Chr. 1066, M. E. *hitten* 'hit, fall upon, touch' Laȝ., M. S. of A. R., Langl. B., A. P., Pr. P. etc.

: O. W. Scand., O. Swed. *hitta,* Dan. *hitte* 'to fall upon, find, meet'.

M. E. *hōf, hōve* sb. 'measure, moderation' Orrm., C. M., Hamp., Pr. C., *hōflǣs, hōflēs* Orrm., A. R., Marh. : O. W. Scand. *hóf,* O. Swed. *hōf* 'moderation'.

O. E. *husbonda, -bunda,* M. E. *husbonde* sb. 'the master of a house, a man joined to a woman by marriage; cultivator, tiller, husbandman, etc.', M. E. *husbanden* vb. 'to till the ground, to cultivate etc.' (see N. E. D.) : O. W. Scand. *húsbóndi* 'house-master, husband', O. Swed. *husbonde* 'house-master', O. Dan. *husbonde* 'master of a house, husband'. Cf. O. E. *bonda,* M. E. *bōnde* above p. 205.

O. E., M. E. *hūscarl* 'a member of the body-guard or household troops of a king or noble' : O. W. Scand. *húskarl.* Cf. *carl* p. 141 foot-note 3.

O. E., M. E. *husting* 'an assembly for deliberative purposes, a court held in the Guildhall of London' Chron. 1012, Laȝ. etc. : O. W. Scand. *húsþing* 'a counsel or meeting'. See Steenstr. p. 175—180, A. Bugge, De Norske Byers Selvstyre p. 103, N. E. D.

M. E. *immess* adv. 'variously' Orrm. : O. W. Scand. *ýmiss* 'alternate, various', O. Swed. *ømse.* As for the *mm,* see Björkman, Dial. Prov. p. 12 (foot-note to p. 11), p. 28.

M. E. *iþen* adj. 'diligent', *iþenlī* adv., Scotch *ithandly* etc., Flom p. 49 : O. W. Scand. *iðinn,* O. Swed. *iþin.* Cf. above p. 163.

M. E. *calf* 'calf of the leg' Pr. P., Ch. : O. W. Scand. *kalfi,* 'the calf of the leg', Swed. dial. *(ben)kalv* (Rietz).

O. E. *ceallian* 'to shout' Byrhtn., M. E. *callen* 'to call' Marh., Gen. and Ex., Best., Hav., C. M., A. P., Barb. Br. etc. (not in the Orrm.), *calle* sb. C. M. : O. W. Scand., O. Swed. *kalla,* Dan. *kalle* (= O. H. G. *kallôn* 'sprechen, schwatzen', M. L. G. *kallen* 'sprechen, sich unterreden', Dutch *kallen*). *k* is no test of loan (see p. 141 foot-note 3), but in Kentish and other southern dialects we should, if the word had occurred there in O. E. as a native word, have to expect the form **challen,* as is proved by Kent. *chalf, chāld, chalk* and by the analogy of M. E. *ȝalle* 'bile' Vices and Virtues, Arth. and Merl.[1]) The word was

[1]) Concerning the O. E. development of West Teut. *a* before *ll* or *l* + cons., see Bülbring, Altengl. Elementarbuch § 134, and concerning the

originally northern, which fact points to Scand. origin. The O. E. spelling *ceallian* (Byrhtn.) is due to the W. Sax. orthography and does not prove the existance of a native "broken" form, which would have given M. E. *challen*. O. E. *-calla* in the compound *hilde-calla* 'warherald' Exod. is presumably a native word.

O. E. *carl-fugol*, *carl-man*, *huscarl* Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 932, Steenstr. p. 96, M. E. *carl* 'a man', *kerling* 'old woman' C. M. etc., see N. E. D. and p. 140; the native form shows another ablaut : O. E. *ceorl*, N. E. *churl*.

M. E. *carpen* vb. 'to speak, talk', *carp* sb. 'talk' Hom. I 287, C. M., A. P., Wycl., Ch., Langl. P. Pl. B. etc., N. E. dial. *carp* 'to talk' : O. W. Scand. *karp* n. 'boasting, bragging', Swed. dial. *karpa* vb. 'to boast, brag'. Cf. above p. 141, foot-note 3.

M. E. *casten*, see p. 142. Only in Scand. and English, as North Fries. *kastin* (Outzen) is, no doubt, the Danish word.

N. E. dial. *keld* 'a spring' : O. W. Scand. *kelda*, O. Dan. *kelde*, Swed. *källa*. Cf. p. 141 foot-note 3.

M. E. *ket* 'flesh' above p. 142. Scand. origin is also made likely by the fact that the word is only found in Scand. and English.

M. E. *cleg* Cath. Angl., N. E. dial. *cleg* 'a horse-fly, gadfly' : O. W. Scand. *kleggi*, Swed. dial. *klägg*, Dan. *klæg* 'a gadfly'. Cf. above p. 36 foot-note. M. E. *clag* 'to bedaub', *clagged* 'sticky' Alex. (Sk.) 5427 (see N. E. D.), N. E. dial. *clag* 'to stick, cause to adhere' (E. D. D.) is, no doubt, a related word of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *klagge* 'sticky mud', (Dansk Ordbog) *klæg* 'loam, clay' (Jessen, Dansk Etym. Ordb.).

M. E. *clint* 'a hard or flinty rock' C. M., Alex. (Sk.) : O. W. Scand. *klettr* 'rock' (< **klintaʀ*), Dan., Swed. *klint* 'rock'.

O. E. *cnearr* 'small warship' Chr. : O. W. Scand. *knǫrr*, O. Dan. *knarr* (Kalkar). See Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 932. *ea* is due to the influence of the West-Saxon orthography.

M. E. *craulen*, *creulen* 'to crawl' C. M. : O. W. Scand. *krafla*, Swed. *krafla*, Dan. *kravle*, Swed. dial. *krävla* 'to crawl' (Hellquist, Ark. f. Nord. fil. XIV p. 45). Cf. above p. 76. The phonology

---

development of O. E. ʒ, *c* before O. E. *all*, *eall* etc., see Bülbring § 492 Anm. 1 and § 493 Anm.

of the by-forms *croulen*, *crulen* (in MSS. of C. M.) is somewhat obscure. *creulen* is from a Scand. groundform **kręfla* (= Swed. dial. *krävla*). *croulen* my be from *crau(e)len*; cf. M. E. *gowl, govel, novil, noule* above p. 77, foot-note 1.

M. E. *crīke* 'a narrow recess or inlet in the coast-line of the sea; an armlet of the sea, a cleft in the face of a rock, crack, fissure, the anal cleft, rima podicis' Gen. and Ex., Hav., Ch., Pr. P., Barb. Br. : O. W. Scand. *kriki* 'crack, nook', *handarkriki* 'the armpit', Swed. dial. *krik* 'bend, nook, small meadow, small creek or bay', *armkrik, ärmkrik* 'the armpit', *ögonkrek* 'the corner of the eye', O. Dan. *laarkrig* 'the groin'. As in Scand. the word is often used of parts of the body, the Scand. origin of *crike* 'rima podicis' Hav. 2450 (: *and caste him on a scabbed mêre, his nêse went unto the crike : so ledden he þat fūle swike*) is unmistakable. The M. E. localization of the word favors the Scand. origin also in the other senses. Late M. E. *crēk* (see N. E. D.) may be from Dutch *kreek* 'creek, bay'. Another explanation is given by Luick, Unters. p. 289.

N. E. *cow* vb. 'to depress with fear, to oppress with habitual timidity' : O. W. Scand. *kúga* 'to compel, oppress', Dan. *kue*, Swed. *kufva* (< O. Swed. **kūgha*). I give this unmistakable loan-word here, although it is not recorded in M. E.

M. E. *cwīe* 'heifer' Wr. Voc. 698, 13, 15 : O. W. Scand. *kvíga*, Swed. *kviga*, Dan. *kvie*.

M. E. *laþe* sb. 'barn' : O. W. Scand. *hlaða*, O. Swed. *laþa*. See above p. 164. Scand. origin is not to be doubted.

M. E. *leg* sb. 'leg, tibia' Laȝ. B., R. Gl., Alis., Ch., A. P. : O. W. Scand. *leggr* (gen. *leggjar*), O. Swed. *lægger*, Dan. *læg*. The etymology of the Scand. word is given by Lidén, P. B. B. XV p. 517, Bezz., Beitr. XXI p. 94. If the word were native, we should have the right to expect to find a form **ledge* in Mod. Engl. or in some E. dialect. Cf. above p. 156 f.

M. E. *lǣte, lēte* 'looks, behaviour, etc.', see above p. 91.

M. E. *ling* 'ling, heather' Anc. Metr. Tales, ed. Hartshorne p. 189, Sir Degr. 336, Pr. P. 305 : O. W. Sand. *lyng*, Swed. *ljung* (< **lingw-*), Dan. *lyng*.

M. E. *lið* 'fleet, help etc.', see p. 164.

M. E. *loȝhe, lowe* sb. 'fire' Orrm., M. S. of A. R., Gen. and Ex., Pr. C., Pr. P. etc., *lowen* vb. 'to flame' Gaw., Sir Degr.,

Alex., Pr. P., N. E. dial. *lowe* : O. W. Scand. *logi* sb., O. Swed. *lughi, loghi* sb., *lugha, logha* vb., Swed. *låge, låga* sb., *låga* vb., Dan. *lue* sb., vb. Cf. Zupitza, Arch. LXXVI p. 211, Gerken p. 44, Brate p. 50.

M. E. *lōve* 'hand, palm' A. P., Alex., Townl., N. E. dial. *loof* (Northern) 'palm of the hand', Wall p. 111 : O. W. Scand. *lófi,* O. Swed. *lōve* 'the flat of the hand' (= Goth. *lōfa*).

M. E. *luggen* 'to lug, drag', *to luggen* 'drag about' Gow., Dep. R., Langl P. Pl., Lidg. : Norw. dial., Swed. *lugga* 'to pull the hair of'. Cf. Storm, E. Ph.[2] I p. 515.

M. E. *lund* 'nature, disposition' Orrm. 7038 : O. W. Scand. *lund* 'nature, disposition', O. Swed. *lund,* Dan. *(nogen)lunde, (ingen)lunde.*

M. E. *mēoc, mēk* 'meek' Orrm., Kath., Jul., Marh., A. R., R. Gl., Hav., Pr. C. etc., *mēoken, mēken* 'render meek' Orrm., A. R., A. P., Pr. P. etc. : O. W. Scand. *mjúkr* 'soft, meek', O. Swed. *miūker,* Dan. *myg* (< **miūk-*), related to Goth. *mūka-(mōdei)* 'sanftmut'.

M. E. *midding* 'midding, dunghill' Pall. I 750, Pr. C. 628, Townl. 30; Dan. *mødding* 'dunghill' < **mykdyngja*; cf. O. W. Scand. *mykr, myki* 'dung, manure', *dyngja* sb. 'heap', O. Swed. *myk* in the compound *nøta myk* 'muck of cattle', *dyngia* 'heap, dunghill'.

M. E. *morknen* 'to rot' A. P. II 407 : O. W. Scand. *morkna,* Swed. *murkna.*

M. E. *neve* 'fist' Perc., Hav., A. P., D. Troy., Barb., Flor., York., N. D. dial. *neaf, neave* : O. W. Scand. *hnefi,* O. Swed. *nævi,* O. Dan. *næve.*

M. E. *nīten* 'to deny' L. H. R. 121, C. M. 883, Barb., Alex. (Sk.) 1460 : O. W. Scand. *níta* 'to deny'.

O. E., M. E. *nīðing* 'infamous man, villain' is, no doubt, from the Scand. *nīðingr* in common use in all O. Scand. languages. Cf. above p. 164.

O. E. *norrene* 'Norwegean' Chr. 1066 : O. W. Scand. *norrønn* < *norðrønn.* Cf. Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 934.

M. E. *nütten, nitten* 'use, enjoy' Orrm., A. R., Hav. etc. : O. W. Scand. *nytja* 'mulgere', O. Swed. *nytia* 'use, enjoy'. Cf. Brate, P. B. B. p. 585.

M. E. *olm* 'cruel, fierce' Horstmann, Samml. ae. Leg. p. 152

: O. W. Scand. *olmr* 'tilbøielig til fiendligt Overfald', Norw. dial. *olm* 'hidsig, arrig', Dan. *olm*, Swed. dial. *olm* (Rietz p. 484). The word is probably connected with Goth. *wulan* 'sieden' (cf. Jessen, Dansk et. Ordb. p. 176), and if this be right, it belongs to the class of words treated above p. 177 ff.

M. E. *ornen* 'warm, enrage; droop, sink, shrink' D. Troy (constantly written *ournen*)[1] : O. W. Scand. *orna* 'to warm, make warm, to grow hot', *ornask* 'to become warm, touched', O. Swed. *orna, urna,* Swed. dial. *orna* 'taga värme, blifva unken (om säd), komma sig efter sjukdom eller svimning etc.' (Rietz p. 489, Lindgren, Burtr. p. 112).

O. E., M. E. *orreste* Chr. 1096, Orrm. (Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 934, Steenstrup p. 226 f., Brate p. 52) : O. W. Scand. *orrosta,* O. Swed. *orasta, oresta, oræsta.*

M. E. *rad(d), red* 'afraid' Orrm., Gaw., A. P., Alex. (Sk.) etc. : O. W. Scand. *hrǽddr* (p. pple of *hrǽða* 'to frighten'), Swed. *rädd,* Dan. *ræd.* Cf. Brate p. 53.

M. E. *rip* 'peat-basket' Hav. 893, (dat. *rippe,* rime-word *kippe*) : O. W. Scand. *hrip* 'Kurv, Kløvkurv, som anvendes ved Førsel af noget paa Hesteryggen'.

M. E. *rōs* sb. 'praise' Orrm., C. M., Gaw., H. S., *rōsen* vb. 'to praise, glorify' Orrm., C. M., A. P., M. H., Pr. C., Townl., N. E. dial. *reouse, rose* etc. 'to praise' Wall p. 115, Flom p. 58 : O. W. Scand. *hrós* sb. 'praise', *hrósa* 'to praise', O. Swed. *rōs* sb., *rōsa* vb., Dan. *ros* sb., *rose* vb.

M. E. *roten* 'rotten, putrid' M. S. of A. R., Langl. P. Pl., Ch., De Erk., H. S. : O. W. Scand. *rotinn,* O. Swed. *rutin,* O. Dan. *roten.* Cf. the native O. E. *rotian,* M. E. *rotien, roten* vb., p. pple *roted* 'to rot, become putrid' (= O. H. Germ. *rozên,* M. L. G. *roten* etc.). Concerning the relationship between N. E. *rot* and *rotten* see Luick, Arch. CII p. 54.

M. E. *rugged* adj. 'rugged' Ar. and Merl. 1501, Pr. P. 439, *ruggi* 'hairy' Ch., Pall., N. E. *rug* etc. : O. Swed. *ruggoter* 'rugosus, tuberosus', Swed. dial. *rugget,* Swed. *ruggig,* Norw. dial. *rugga* 'a rug of rough cloth'; see above p. 35, foot-note 2.

M. E. *same* adj. 'same' Orrm., Langl. P. Pl., Barb. etc.

---

[1]) Perhaps the M. E. form was rather *ūrnen*; cf. O. Swed. *urna,* Rydqvist VI p. 489.

: O. W. Scand. *enn sami* 'the same', Swed., Dan. *den samme.* Cf. Zupitza in Koch's Gramm. II § 336, Schleich, Arch. CI p. 425. The M. E. word cannot be from O. E. *sam . . . sam* 'whether ... or', O. E. *swā same* 'similarly, also' or from O. E. *samen* 'together'. The latter, only found in late Northumbrian, may, as well as M. E. *samen* 'together' (Orrm., Hav., Gen. and Ex. etc.), be from O. W. Scand., O. Swed. *saman,* O. Dan. *samen.*

M. E. *sēme* 'befitting, decent' Gaw., A. P., *seme(lich), sēme(lī)* 'seemly' Gen. and Ex., Gaw., A. P. II 816, Ch., Alex. (Sk.), Pr. P. etc., *sōmlich* 'proper, right' A. R. 94, *sēmen* 'to befit, be becoming, suit, seem' Laȝ., Orrm., Hav., Langl. P. Pl., Alex. (Sk.) etc. : O. W. Scand. *sómi* sb. 'honour', *sǿmr* 'becoming, fit', *sǿmiligr* 'becoming', *sǿma* 'to honour, to bear with, submit, conform to', Dan. *sømme sig* 'to be fit, to become', *sømmelig* 'fit, decent, becoming' (cf. Jessen, Dansk et. Ordb.). O. E. *sēman* meant 'to bring to an agreement, settle, satisfy, arbitrate' (cf. O. E. *sōm* f. 'concord, reconciliation', *ȝesōm* 'unanimous, reconciled') and is not the source of the M. E. word.

M. E. *on slante, on slonte, oslante, aslonte* 'aslant, in a slanting or sloping direction' C. M., Trevisa, D. Arth., Pr. P., N. E. *slant* 'to slope', M. E. *slenten* 'glide, fall, slope' Hall. 711, Am. and Amil. 2279, Gaw. : Norw. dial. *slenta* 'to slope' (Ross), Swed. *slant* adj. 'slippery', Dan. dial. *slante* 'to stagger' (Molb., Dial.-Lex.), Swed. dial. *slänta* 'to glide', also 'ge ett slag, som lätt halkar förbi'. The form *slonte* need not necessarily contain an original *a* as there are forms with the ablaut *u* in Scand. *e. g.* Dan. dial. *slunt* 'en Vogns slingrende Bevægelse, foraarsaget ved at Hjulene paa den ene Side gaa i dybe Spor eller Slag' (Molb., Dial.-Lex.). The by-form *aslet* Pr. P. is perhaps an error for *aslent.*

M. E. *slēh, slēȝ, slei, slī* etc. Orrm., Hav., Gaw., Ayenb., Pr. C., Ch., Pr. P. etc., N. E. *sly* 'sly, clever', M. E. *slēȝþ, sleiȝþ* etc. Langl. P. Pl., A. P., Gaw., Ayenb., Ch., Pr. P. etc., N. E. *sleight* : O. W. Scand. *slǿgr* 'sly, cunning', O. Swed. *slōgher* 'skilful, clever', O. W. Scand. *slǿgð* sb. 'cunning, slyness', O. Swed. *slōghþ* 'skill'.

M. E. *slīke* 'such', see p. 147.

M. E. *slok(e)nen, sloken* 'to quench, extinguish, stop, extinguo' Gaw., M. H., Hamp. Ps., Townl. M., Pr. P., N. E. dial.

slocken 'to quench' Wall p. 120, Scotch *sloke, sloken* Flom p. 62 : O. W. Scand. *slokna* 'to get extinguished, expire, die', Swed. *slockna.* See above p. 16 (foot-note to p. 15).

M. E. *slōþ* sb. 'track', see 165.

M. E. *asloute, aslowte* 'aslant' Pr. P., Babees Bk., according to N. E. D. possibly erroneously for *aslont,* is in my opinion from the Scand. word-stem represented by O. W. Scand. *slúta* 'to project, hang down' (cf. O. W. Scand. *slota* 'to hang down, droop'), O. Swed. *slūt(er)* adj. 'sloping' (or adv. *slūt*), Swed. *slutta* (< *slūta,* see Noreen, Svenska etymologier p. 48) 'to slope, slant'.

M. E. *spac* adj. 'active, ready, wise, quiet' Hom. II 183, A. P. III 169, H. S. 319, King of Tars 774, *spacliche* 'readily' Spec. 37, Langl. P. Pl., Will. 3357, A. P. III 338, N. E. dial. *spak* 'apt to learn, ingenious', *kenspack* 'conspicuous, evident' Wall p. 108, 121 : O. W. Scand. *spakr* 'quiet, gentle, wise, prudent', O. Swed. *spaker* 'wise, quiet, gentle, peaceful', Dan. *spag,* O. Swed. *kænne-spaker* etc. The by-form *sprac* is probably native. But cf. the rare O. W. Scand. *sparkr* which seems to have meant 'wise'.

M. E. *stac* sb. 'stack' Hav. 814, Man. (F.) 14690, Pr. P. ('acervus'), *stakken* vb. 'stack' : O. W. Scand. *stakkr* sb. 'stack, heap, pile', Swed. *stack,* Dan. *stak* sb.; Swed. *stacka* vb., Dan. *stakke* vb. are late formations from the sb. The Scand. word has also been introduced into Gaelic, see Craigie, Ark. f. nord. fil. X p. 149 f.

M. E. *stangen* vb. 'to sting, prick' C. M. 12528, Pr. C. 5293, Hamp. Ps., L. H. R. 117, *stange* sb. 'sting' C. M. 693, N. E. dial. *stang* 'to throb with pain' (Hall., Wall p. 122) : O. W. Scand. *stanga* 'to sting, prick, (of cattle) to assault with the horns', Swed. *stånga,* Dan. *stange* 'cornu ferire'. The word is from the root *sting* and probably akin to M. E. *stange* 'a pole', German *Stange.* Cf. M. H. G. *stange* 'Horn, Geweih'. A third ablaut is represented by M. H. G. *stunge* 'Stachel, Antrieb, Anreizung'.

M. E. *star* sb. 'sedge, carex' Hav. 939, Pr. P. 64, 472, N. E. dial. *star, stare* sb. 'coarse grass' (Wall p. 122) : O. W. Scand. *stǫrr* f., Swed. *starr,* Dan. *stærgræs.*

M. E. *steorrne, sterrne, sterne* 'star' Orrm., C. M., Hav., Man. (F.), M. H. 95, Minot etc., Scotch *stern, starn* Flom p. 65 : O. W. Scand. *stiarna,* O. Swed. *stiærna,* Dan. *stjerne*; cf. Goth. *staírnô,*

O. H. G. *stërno.* The local distribution of the word favours Scand. origin.

O. E. *stōr* 'strong, violent' Chron. 1085, M. E. *stōr* 'strong, great' Laȝ., O. and N., Gen. and Ex., Hav., Gaw., Fl. and Bl., Iw., Ant. Arth., Pr. P. : O. W. Scand. *stórr,* Swed., Dan. *stor* 'great, large'. Cf. O. Fries. *stor* 'gross' (Richthofen).

M. E. *stünten, stinten, stenten* 'to stint, cease, stop' Orrm., Laȝ., A. R., Langl. P. Pl., Ch. etc., N. E. *stint* vb. 'to limit, restrain, cut short', *stunted* adj. 'hindered in growth' : O. W. Scand. *stuttr* 'short, limited', *stytta* 'to cut short' (*tt* < *nt*), Norw. dial. *stytta,* O. Swed. *stunter,* Swed. dial. *stunt* 'short, small', O. Swed. *stynta* 'to stint, cut short', Swed. dial. *stynt upp* 'make shorter', Dan. dial. *stunte, stynte* (Molb., Dial.-Lex.). O. E. *stunt,* M. E. *stunt* 'stupid, foolish', *styntan* 'to stupefy' are native identical words.

M. E. *sum*(*m*) 'as, soever' Orrm., Laȝ., C. M., Iw., Amad., Shor., Egl. : O. Swed., O. Dan. *sum,* Swed., Dan. *som.* Cf. Brate p. 59, Dial. Prov. p. 25. The word is distinctly East Scand.

M. E. *swale* 'shed, awning, umbraculum' M. T. 43, Pr. P. 481, N. E. dial. *swale* 'shade, a shady place' Wall p. 123 : O. W. Scand. *svalar* f. pl. 'a covered walk at the side of a building', *svali* 'coolness', *svalr* adj. 'cool', O. Swed. *sval* 'cool', *svali* sb., Swed., Dan. *svale* 'covered walk'.

M. E. *swange* sb. 'loins' Gaw. 138, D. Arth. 1129 : O. W. Scand. *svangi* 'loins', Swed. dial. *svånge,* Dan. *svange.*

M. E. *swonge* 'gracilis, slender, gaunt' Pr. P. 189, 484 : O. W. Scand. *svang-r* 'thin, emaciated, starved', O. Swed. *svang-er* 'thin, slender', Swed. dial. *svång*(*er*) 'thin, slender, hungry', Dan. *svang* 'barren'. O. H. G. *swangar,* Dutch *zwanger* 'pregnant', O. E. *swangor* 'sluggish' are probably different words, see Kluge, Et. Wb.[6] p. 357, Zupitza, Germ. Gutt. p. 139, 216; otherwise Noreen, Urg. Lautlehre p. 184. The Scand. words are akin to O. E. *swancor* 'pleant, supple', M. H. G. *swank,* N. H. G. *schwank* 'thin, slender'.

M. E. *swīðen* 'burn, light up' Ps., Rel. I 210, A. P. III 478, *forswīðen* 'burn up' MS. of A. R. 306 : O. W. Scand. *svíða,* O. Swed. *svīþa* 'to burn, singe', Dan. *svide.* Cf. above p. 166.

O. E., M. E. *taken* (prt. *tōk*) vb. 'to take' Chron. (Kluge,

Grundr.[2] I p. 934),[1]) Orrm., Laȝ., Gen. and Ex., C. M., Ayenb., A. P., Gaw. etc. : O. W. Scand., O. Swed. *taka,* Dan. *tage* (= M. Dutch *taken* 'grijpen, nemen' Franck, Wb. 996, L. Germ. *taken* 'fassen, greifen' Doornk.-Koolm., akin to Goth. *tēkan*). The stem also appears in O. E. *wǣpenȝetæc, -tac* (Steenstr. p. 85, Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 935, above p. 12). In North. the word displaces rather early the native *niman,* cf. Luick, Arch. CII p. 72.

M. E. *taþen* vb. 'stercoro', N. E. dial. *tath,* see p. 166.

M. E. *telwen* 'cut, chop, reseco' Pr. P. p. 488 : O. W. Scand. *telgja* 'to shape, hew', O. Swed. *tælghia* 'to cut, hew'. As for the transition of Scand. *lgi̯* > *lw,* cf. N. E. *billow* < Scand. *bylgia.*

M. E. *terne* 'tarn, lake' A. P. II 1041, D. Troy 11187, *tarne* Av. Arth., N. E. and dial. *tarn* 'mountain lake' (Wall p. 124) : O. W. Scand. *tjǫrn* 'tarn, small lake, pool', Swed. *tjärn* 'a small lake in a forest'.

M. E. *til* (and comp. *in-, on-, until*) prep. and conj. 'to, till' Chr., Orrm., Hav., Gen. and Ex., Ch., Pr. C., Langl. P. Pl. etc. : O. W. Scand., O. E. Scand. *til* (= O. Fris. *til*). Although the word occurs also in early O. E. [Cædmon's Hymn and Ruthwell Cross[2])], the distribution of the M. E. word favours Scand. origin. Concerning the use of the word in M. Scotch, see Bearder, Diss. Giessen 1893—1894 p. 89 f.

M. E. *tit* 'quickly', N. E. dial. *tite* 'soon' (Wall p. 125), *astite* 'as soon' (E. D. D.) : O. W. Scand. *títt,* O. Swed. *tītt,* see above p. 19, Stratm.-Bradley p. 607.

M. E. *trǭ* vb. 'to believe' Hav. 2862 (rime-word *dǭ,* inf.), : Dan. *tro*, O. Swed. *trō(a)*, Swed. *tro.* The word is distinctly East Scand., the O. W. Scand. form being *trúa*; cf. Morsbach in Schmidt's treatise Zur Heimatbestimmung des Havelok, Göttingen 1890 p. 52 f. As is proved by the rime-word *dǫ,* the word cannot be from O. E. *trūwian, trēowan* (cf. M. E. *treowen, trowen*).[3])

---

[1]) The quotation from Ælfr. Coll. given by Kluge (: *ic betæce* 'insequor feros') apparently represents another word : O. E. *betǣcan,* see Sweet, A.-S. Dictionary.

[2]) Ruthw.: *f(ū)s(æ) fearran cw(ō)mu (æ)þþilæ til ānum* (according to Vietor, Die North. Runensteine p. 6).

[3]) This word may quite as well have been given in the preceding chapter, as the ō-vowel is a sort of phonetic loan-word test.

M. E. *þarrnenn, þarnen* 'to lack, lose' Chr., Orrm., Hav., Pr. C., Av. Arth., Alex. (Sk.), Townl. M. : O. W. Scand. *þarfna, þarna.* See p. 15, 180, Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 934.

O. E. *þaþan,* M. E. *þeþen,* see p. 67.

O. E. *þēneste* 'service' Chr. 1054, *þēonestman* Chr. E. 656 : O. W. Scand. *þjónusta,* Swed. *tjänst,* Dan. *tjeneste* (= O. H. G. *dionôst,* Germ. *Dienst*). Cf. Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 934, A. Bugge, De Norske Byers Selvstyre p. 88. Sweet, Stud. A.-S. Dict. gives an O. E. *þeȝnest* which spelling may be due to the association of the word with *þeȝn, þeȝnian.* Cf. above p. 38, foot-note 1.

M. E. *þerne* 'girl' Hav. 298, Shor. 63, H. S. 7354, Ayenb. 129 (*þierne*) : O. W. Scand. *þerna,* O. Swed. *þærna,* Dan. *terne*; cf. O. H. G. *diorna,* O. Sax. *thiorna.*

M. E. *thiggen* 'to ask alms, beg' Pr. P. p. 28 : Dan. *tigge,* Swed. *tigga* 'to beg'. Cf. Erdmann, P. B. B. XXII p. 433 foot-note. O. E. *þicȝan* meant 'to take, receive, accept'. Cf. M. E. *þiggen* in the same sense.

M. E. *thīht* 'firm, solid' Pr. P. p. 491, *tīht* 'thick, dense' Will. of Palerne 66, Tor. (A.) 589, N. E. *tight,* N. E. dial. also *thight* Wall p. 124 : O. W. Scand. *þéttr,* O. Swed. *þætter,* Swed. *tät,* Dan. *tæt* (< **þīht-*). The current explanation (Skeat, Et. D., Kluge, Et. Wb.[6] s. v. *dicht*) of the initial *t-* instead of *th-* as depending on the influence of Dan. *tæt,* Swed. *tät* is wrong, as the transition of *þ-* > *t-* in these languages did not take place till the end of the 15[th] cy. and as the E. word is found with a *t-* much earlier (Will. of Pal. *tiȝtly* adv.). I presume that *t-* is due to the influence of some other word beginning with *t-* either owing to a similar sense (*e. g.* M. E. *toht* 'tight, firm') or to a frequent combination of the two words in the sentence. Perhaps we may assume the influence of the word *tēȝen, tīen* 'to tie'. The phrase *tēȝen* or *tīen thightly* may easily have been altered into *tēȝen* (*tīen*) *tightly.*

M. E. *þrave, þreve* 'bundle, number' Hall. 867, Langl. P. Pl. B., Townl. M., N. E. *thrave* : O. W. Scand. *þrefi,* Swed. *trafve,* Dan. *trave.* See Dial. Prov. p. 6.

M. E. *þrift* 'trift, prosperity' P. L. S. XIV p. 70, Trist., H. S., Ch. : O. W. Scand. *þrift.* Cf. M. E. *þrīfenn, þrīven.*

M. E. *þrīfenn, þrīven* 'to thrive' Orrm., Rob. Gl., Hav., K. Horn., Gaw., A. P., Langl. P. Pl. etc. : O. W. Scand. *þrífask* 'to thrive', Swed. *trifvas.* Cf. Zupitza, Anz. f. d. A. II p. 15, Brate p. 61, Knigge p. 77. Pret. *þrāf, þrǭf* (O. W. Scand. *þreif[sk]*) is, of course, formed on the pattern of the O. E. strong verbs of the 1st class.

M. E. *þrüsten, þristen, þresten*[1]) 'thrust, to push forcibly, press, pack' Leg. 22, Gen. and Ex., Hav., Wicl., Ayenb., Ch., Pr. P. etc. : O. W. Scand. *þrýsta,* Norw. dial. *trysta* 'thrust, press'.

M. E. *þweorrt, þwert, overþwert, þwertover,* adj. 'across, athwart' Orrm., A. R., Hav., Gen. and Ex., Gaw., A. P. etc. : O. W. Scand. *þvert* neut. of the adj. *þverr,* Swed. *tvärt,* Dan. *tvært.* Cf. above p. 19.

M. E. *ug* sb. 'fear' Hom. I 209, *uglī* adj. 'horrid, frightful' Gen. and Ex., Sev. Sages, Ch., Iw., Pr. C., Pr. P., *uglines* sb. Pr. C., *ugsome* adj. D. Troy, *uggen* vb. 'shudder, feel horror', Apol., M. S. of A. R., Pr. C., Pr. P., *ugging* sb. 'horror' Gen. and Ex., Hamp. Ps., N. E. *ugly,* N. E. dial. *ug* 'to fear', *hugsum* 'horrible' etc. : O. W. Scand. *uggr* sb. 'fear', *uggligr* adj., *uggsamligr* adj., *ugga* vb. 'to frighten, be afraid', Swed. dial. *ugg* adj. 'frightful, horrid'.

M. E. *um(m)be, um, ummbenn* 'concerning, about, round' Orrm. etc. (often difficult to discern from the native southern *ümbe* < O. E. *ymbe*) : O. W. Scand. *um, umb,* O. E. Scand. *um.* Cf. Brate p. 62.

M. E. *usell* 'wretched, miserable' Orrm., N. E. dial. *oosly, oozely* 'miserable' Wall p. 113 : O. W. Scand. *úsǽll, úsall,* O. Swed. *usal, usæl,* Dan. *us(s)el.* See Brate p. 63.

Late O. E. *ūtlaȝa* 'outlaw, exul' Wr. Voc. 171, 31, 312, 27 etc., *ūtlah* 'outlawed' (Bosw.-Toller), *ūtlaȝian* 'to outlaw, banish' Chr. (formed from the former), M. E. *ūtlaȝe, ūtlawe* sb., *ūtlaȝien, ūtlawen* vb. (see Dictionaries) : O. W. Scand. *útlagi, útlaga, útlagr* adj., *útlagi* sb., cf. Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 935.

M. E. *wánd, wǫ́nd* 'wand, rod' Orrm., Gen. and Ex., C. M., Trist. etc. : O. W. Scand. *vǫndr,* O. Swed. *(gul)vander,* Dan. *vaand* (= Goth. *wandus*).

---

[1]) The word is sometimes difficult to distinguish from M. E. *þrasten, þresten* < O. E. *þrǣstan* 'to twist, press'.

M. E. *wande* 'hesitation, doubt' C. M., *wandrāþ* 'suffering' Orrm., *wandrēþi* 'misery, distress, peril' A. R., Marh., Laȝ., C. L., M. H., Alex. (Sk.) etc., *wandsomlī* 'sorrowfully' D. Arth. : O. W. Scand. *vandr* 'difficult', *vandi, vandrǽði* 'difficulty', Dan. *vaande,* Swed. *vånda* 'anguish, distress'. Concerning the etymology, see v. Friesen, Skrifter utgifna af k. Humanistiska Vetenskaps-samfundet i Upsala VII 2 p. 12. The word is thoroughly different from O. W. Scand. *vándr* 'evil, bad', cf. above p. 84, foot-note 1, v. Friesen p. 11 f.

M. E. *wan(n)t, wont* adj. and sb. 'lacking, deficient; want, deficiency' Orrm. 14398, A. R. 284, Wright Political Songs 341, Gaw. : *wan(n)tsum(m)* adj. 'poor' Orrm. 14824, M. H. XVIII, *wan(n)ten(n), wonten* 'to want, be lacking' Orrm., Kath., A. R., Gen. and Ex., Hav., Castel of Love, Gaw., Pr. C., Langl. P. Pl. : O. W. Scand. *vanr* 'lacking, wanting', neut. *vant* (cf. p. 19), the latter often used in phrases like *var þeim vettugis vant* 'they wanted nothing', O. W. Scand. *vanta* vb. 'to want, lack', Norw. dial. *vantas*, O. Swed., Swed. dial. *vanta* vb., Dan. dial. *vant* adj. 'lacking, wanting', Dan. dial. *vante, vantes* vb.

M. E. *wēng, wing* 'a wing' Orrm., Langl. P. Pl., Ch., A. R. (Mühe p. 23), R. Gl. etc. : O. W. Scand. *vǽngr,* Swed., Dan. *vinge,* see Dial. Prov. p. 6, 25.

M. E. *werre* (*worre*) adj. comp. 'worse' Orrm., Gen. and Ex., H. S., Gaw. etc., N. E. dial. *wāə(r)* Wright Windh. p. 34 : O. W. Scand. *verri* adj., *verr* adv., O. Swed. *værre,* Dan. *værre.*

M. E. *wiȝt, wict* 'brave, valiant' Laȝ., Hav., Barb., etc., see p. 19.

Late O. E. *wrang* sb. 'injustice, wrong' Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 935, M. E. *wráng, wrǫng* adj. and sb. Orrm., Poema morale, Laȝ., Hav., Langl. P. Pl., Ayenb., Bokenh., Pr. P. etc. : O. W. Scand. *rangr* (cf. Dial. Prov. p. 22), Swed. *vrång,* Dan. *vrang,* etymologically identical with, but differing in sense from, Dutch *wrang,* M. L. G. *wrank* adj. (see Franck s. v.) and akin to O. E. *wranga, wrang* 'hold of a ship' (possibly from Scand.), M. L. G. *wrange* 'gebogenes Krummholz, besonders im Schiffbau verwendet', O. W. Scand. *rǫng,* Swed. dial. *vrang.*

List II.

Words which may be looked upon as possibly borrowed from Scandinavian.[1])

M. E. *almus, almos, almous* C. M., Hamp. Pr. C., Metr. Hom., Pr. P., Cath. Angl. etc., N. E. dial. *almous* (E. D. D.), a doublet form to N. E. *alms,* very often has been explained by scholars as borrowed from Scandinavian or due to Scandinavian influence; cf. O. W. Scand. *almusa, ǫlmusa,* O. Swed. *almosa, almusa,* early Dan. *almose, almuse,* but also *almøsse, almisse.* This explanation of the word is — it seems to me — rather doubtful. The Scandinavian words are themselves loan-words — those with *o, u* in the second syllable probably from O. Sax. *alamôsna* (cf. Kahle, Die altn. Sprache im Dienste des Christentums p. 420); Dan. *almøsse, almisse* is no doubt from O. E. We should consequently have to assume, that the O. Saxon word had been introduced into Scandinavian before the times of the invasion of England by the Northmen, which seems to me rather improbable.

M. E. *ammbohht* sb. 'handmaid, bondwoman' Orrm. : O. W. Scand. *ambótt* 'handmaid, bondwoman', O. Swed. *ambut, ambot* 'bondwoman' (also O. W. Scand. *ambátt,* O. Swed. *ambat*). According to Brate p. 32, 80, N. E. D., and others, this is a Scand. loan-word. The chief ground for this supposition is the *o* of the last syllable, as the O. E. word is *ambiht, ambeht* 'officer, attendant, servant, messenger'. This would then be a case of a Celtic word being introduced into English through Scandinavian.[2]) *ht,* instead of *t*(*t*), does not exclude Scand.

---

[1]) As has been pointed out before (p. 198), it is often impossible to draw any definite limits between List I and List II, and some of the words given in List II may perhaps quite as well have been given in List I. In List II I give some words generally held to be loan-words but which I feel inclined myself to look upon as native English words [*e. g.* O. E., M. E. *ar*(*e*)*we* 'arrow'], although I cannot prove them to be so. — Possible Scandinavian loan-words like M. E. *ange, ball, band,* N. E. *doze* etc., which are formed from word-stems, also represented by what are unquestionably native words, are, as a rule, given in List II.

[2]) It is possible, however, that the word was introduced into Teutonic at such an early date that it belonged to the Scandinavian vocabulary before the Viking age, cf. Bremer, Ethnographie der germanischen Stämme § 53.

introduction, see above p. 173. I prefer to leave the question of the nearest origin of the word unsettled.

M. E. *ange* Orrm. 'trouble, affliction, anguish' is derived in the N. E. D. from O. W. Scand. **anga* in pl. *ǫngur* 'straits, anguish'. The word contains the common Teutonic root which is to be found in Germ. *eng* adj., O. E. *enge* adj. 'narrow, causing anxiety, painful, severe', Goth. *aggwus,* O. W. Scand. *øngr,* Swed. dial. *ång* 'narrow', O. Swed. *ange* 'shortness of breath'; I do not think it necessary to deduce the word from Scand., as it would be easily accounted for as a native formation of a native English word-root; the *a*-vowel is to be found also in the O. E. adv. *ange* 'anxiously' : *þā wæs þām cynge swīðe ange on his mōde* 'then the king was greatly troubled in his mind' (Orosius).

M. E. *ardagh, ardawe* 'ploughing, the quantity of land that may be ploughed in a day' D. Troy, Cath. Angl. : Dan. *ardagh* ploughing'; cf. above p. 110, foot-note 1. M. H. G. *artac,* translated (wrongly?) by Lexer with 'Erntetag, Tagwerk zur Erntezeit', and M. H. G. *ertac* according to Lexer and the N. E. D. also used as a measure of land (= 'zwei Morgen') may be the same word.

O. E., M. E. *ar(e)we* 'arrow' has been derived from Scand. *ǫr,* n. a. pl. *ǫrvar* 'arrows' by Kluge, Paul's Grundr.[2] I p. 932, Kluge-Lutz, E. Et. s. v. *arrow,* an opinion shared also by Köppel, Arch. f. d. Stud. d. Neueren Spr. CIV p. 29, who says concerning the word in question: "Bei dem Mangel von Belegen für **earwe* und dem späten Auftreten des Wortes hat die Annahme der Entlehnung jedenfalls die Wahrscheinlichkeit für sich". As far as phonological views go, it is evident that the O. E. word may be quite as well a native as a borrowed by-form (with *w* < *ȝw* < *hw,* according to Sievers, P. B. B. V p. 149, Streitberg, Urg. Gr. § 122, Anm. 2) of O. E. *earh* 'arrow', which is admitted also by Köppel l. c.[1]) And concerning the M. E. word, it is to be taken into consideration that it is, as a rule, ambiguous as to its O. E. groundform in as far as it may be quite as well from an O. E. *earh* as from an O. E. **earw-*;

[1]) That no broken form **earwe* is to be found in O. E., where the uses of the word are so rare, is, of course, a matter of no importance.

cf. N. E. *farrow* < O. E. *fearh,* N. E. *marrow* < O. E. *mearh,* J. Zupitza, Anz. f. d. Altert. II p. 10. The only point of view to be taken into account is, in my opinion, the time and the locality of the earliest uses of the word. And neither the time nor the locality of the earliest uses speak for Scand. origin. On the contrary, the use of the word in Ecȝbert's Penitence Laws IV § 28 (: *ȝif hwylc man mid arwan dēor ofscēote,* MS. of the latter portion of the 11th cy.) renders the native origin of the word rather probable. Also the Aldhelm Gloss *catapultas arewan* (Haupt, Zschr. f. d. Altert. IX p. 505, cf. Napier, Anecd. Oxon. Med. and Mod. Ser. 11 p. 111) seems to point in the same direction, although in these glosses some Scand. loan-words seem to occur, *e. g. ragg* (see above p. 35 foot-note 2); also the Gloss *framea arwan* MS. Nero E. 1 (Napier No. 37) of the 11th cy., renders native origin probable. *arewan* Chron. 1083 could be a M. E. form, as the M. S. was written in the 12th cy. (cf. J. Zupitza l. c., E. Zupitza, Germ. Gutturale p. 63).

M. E. *avelong* 'oblongus' Pr. P. 17, E. E. dial. *avelong, avelang* : O. W. Scand. *aflangr,* Swed. *aflång,* Dan. *aflang*; Wall, Anglia XX p. 90 says concerning this word: "this seems to be the sole example of a Latin word (or of any foreign word) reaching us through Scand.". As it is hardly probable that a Latin word of this stamp could have found its way into English through Scandinavian, we have either to look upon the word as formed in Scandinavian independently of Latin, in which case it may be of Scandinavian introduction, or as a word coined on English ground on a Latin pattern. If the latter be the case, it is however curious that the word has not got the form **oflong,* as there is no preposition or prefix **af* known in English. It is also remarkable that, according to E. D. D., the word occurs nowadays only in the dialects of Yks., Lincsh. and E. Anglia, in which dialects the Scand. loanwords are especially numerous.

M. E. *bagge* 'a bag, pouch, small sack' is generally derived from Scandinavian (O. W. Scand. *baggi* 'pack, bandle). Still the different sense-development of the word in Scandinavia[1])

---

[1]) See von Friesen, De germ. mediageminatorna (Upsala Universitets

and in England (see N. E. D.), in which latter country it was early spread over the whole territory, renders the native origin of the English word probable. Furthermore the less important fact may be noted that the word occurs also on the continent; see von Friesen p. 99 f.

M. E. *bacbīten* 'to slander, speak ill of', *bacbītere* 'a slanderer or secret calumniator' etc. (see N. E. D.) : O. W. Scand. *bakbítari* sb. 'slanderer', *bakbit* sb. 'slander', Swed. dial. *bakbitare* sb., O. Dan. *bagbide* vb. The local distribution of the M. E. word does not speak against its Scand. origin.

M. E. *backe* 'vespertilio' Alex. and Did., Pr. P. etc., N. E. dial. *backie* 'the bat' : O. Dan. *natbakke* 'the bat', Dan. *aftenbakke,* O. Swed. *natbakka*; as to the etymology of the Scand. word, see v. Friesen p. 100.

M. E. *ball* 'a globe or globular body' is hardly a Scand. loan-word as the stem is common Teutonic. That this stem was native also in English, is shown by O. E. *beallucas* 'testicles'. M. E. *ball* occurs for the first time in Laȝamon and is not to be found in the Orrmulum.

M. E. *balled,* N. E. *bald* : O. Dan. *bældet* 'baldheaded, implumis', Dan. dial. *bældet,* Swed. dial. *bälloter* 'hairless', see Björkman, Dial. Prov. p. 26.

M. E. *baltren* 'to stumble about' A. P., D. Arth., N. E. dial. *balter* 'to tread heavily and clumsily, to do anything in a bungling way' : Dan. dial. *baltre* 'to wallow, welter, tumble' and with another ablaut Dan. *boltre,* Swed. dial. *bultra* 'to wallow, tumble'.

M. E. *band, bánd, bǫnd* 'anything with which one's body or limbs are bound, chain, fetter, manacle etc.' : O. W. Scand., O. E. Scand. *band.* The word occurred also in the O. Sax., O. Fris., O. H. G. and the stem also belonged to the prehistoric English vocabulary, as is proved by O. E. *bend* 'band, ribbon, bond, chain'. But the local distribution of the word (Orrm., C. M., Hamp., Cath. Angl. etc., see N. E. D.) renders its Scandinavian introduction very probable. — The length of the vowel does not speak against Scand. origin, see above p. 118.

Årsskrift 1897) p. 97 ff. In East Scandinavian the sense of the word had very little, if anything, in common with the English sense-development.

M. E. *banke* 'a raised shelf or ridge of ground, a bordering slope' : Dan. *banke* 'a raised ridge of ground, a shelving elevation in the sea, a heap, dunghill' (Molbech, Dansk Ordbog), Dan. dial. *banke* 'a hill, a bank of clouds' (Feilberg), Swed. dial. *bank* 'a bank of clouds'; O. W. Scand. *bakki* 'ridge, eminence, hill' etc. is to a great extent the same word but may partly contain original *kk* and is in this case cognate with Dan. *bakke,* Swed. *backe* 'hillock, hill, ascent, acclivity', by most scholars erroneously assumed to have *kk* from *nk* (see von Friesen, Mediageminatorna p. 100). The first appearance of the word in the Orrm., A. P., Gaw. etc. as well as its senses[1]) point to its Scand. origin. Cf. N. E. D., Bugge, Paul and Braune's Beiträge XIII p. 168, Sweet, H. E. S.[2] p. 288.

O. E. *barda* 'rostrata navis' : O. W. Scand. *barði.* Only in English and Scandinavian. Cf. above p. 160 and O. E. *barþ* 'light ship' above p. 162.

M. E. *bark* sb. 'bark, cortex' : O. W. Scand. *bǫrkr,* Swed., Dan. *bark.* The O. E. word for 'bark' was *rind,* and *bark* is not recorded until the 13th cy. (see N. E. D.). H. and L. German *borke,* L. G. *barke* may possibly be from Scandinavian (cf. Tamm, Et. Ordb. s. v. *bark*).

M. E. *barme* sb. 'brim, edge, verge' Alex. (Sk.) 4812 : O. W. Scand. *barmr* 'brim, edge'. The word may — from an etymological point of view be identical with the comm. Teut. O. E. *bearm* 'bosom, lap', but the sense 'brim, edge, verge' seems to be from Scand. Cf. Skeat, Gloss. to Alex., Hennemann, Diss. Berl. 1889 p. 10, N. E. D. Still Mod. Dutch *berm,* Flemish *barme* 'heuvel, lange smalle hoogte', L. Germ. *barm, berme* 'Fuss (Sohle) des Deiches, aufgehäufte Erde' etc. (see Franck s. v. *berm,* Lübben) and French *berme* 'brim of a fosse' (from some Teutonic language) are to be taken into consideration as possibly making the assumption of the Scand. origin of the E. word unnecessary.

M. E. *barn* 'child', Scotch, Mod. E. *bairn* : Scand. *barn* 'child'. Although the word occurs in O. E. as a native word, it is probable that it was in M. E. mixed with the Scand. word.

---

[1]) But cf. the native M. E. *bench* also meaning 'bank or ridge of earth'.

Cf. N. E. D. The word is chiefly northern in the mod. E. dialects.

O. E. *belt* 'belt' Wr. Voc. 192, 15, 359, 6, M. E. *belt* is supposed by Pogatscher, Lehnworte p. 139, to be from Scand. (O. W. Scand. *belti*, O. Swed., O. Dan. *bælte*). But this is, of course, very doubtful.

M. E. *berd* 'the brim or margin of a vessel' Trev., Pr. P., N. E. D. derives it "directly from O. N. *barð*". In this case it would be difficult to account for the *d* and also for the *a*. I think the word is native although the sense may possibly be due to Scand. influence.

M. E. *biker* 'cimbium' Pr. P., N. E. dial. (Sc., Nhb., Cum., but also Som.) *bicker* 'a small wooden drinking-cup or bowl for holding food' : O. W. Scand. *bikarr*, O. Swed. *bikar, bikare*, Dan. *bæger*. Scandinavian introduction is generally assumed; thus *e. g.* Sweet, H. E. S.[2] p. 303, Kluge, Et. Wb. s. v. *Becher*, Kluge-Lutz s. v. *beaker*. It would consequently be a Latin word introduced into English through Scandinavian. This seems to me very doubtful.

M. E. *bliknen* 'to turn pale, to shine' A. P., Pol. Rel. and L. Poems : O. W. Scand. *blikna* 'to become pale'. Cf. p. 15 above.

M. E. *blose* 'flame, torch' A. P. I 910 : O. Swed. *blos, blus*, Dan. *blus* 'flame, torch'. But as the word-stem is common Teutonic (see Tamm s. v. *bloss*) this single M. E. use is not sufficient for the definitive assumption of Scand. origin.

M. E. *bolke* 'heap, cumulus' Pr. P. 43, N. E. *bulk*, see N. E. D. : O. W. Scand. *búlki* 'heap, cargo of a ship' (the length of the vowel is secondary), O. Dan. *bulk* 'a flaw in a vessel resulting from a knock', N. Dan. *bulk* 'protuberance, knot, clump, clod', Swed. dial. *bulk* 'knob, knot'.

M. E. *brā, brǭ* 'brae, hill-side, river-bank' R. Br. Chron., Barb. Bruce, Wyntown etc. : O. W. Scand. *brá* 'eye-brow', O. Dan. *braa* 'eye-lid'. The Scand. origin of the word is somewhat uncertain, see above p. 82, foot-note 1.

M. E. *brake* 'fern, bracken', Wr. Voc., Pr. P., *brakebushe or fernebrake* 'filicetum' Pr. P., N. E. *brake*, M. E. *braken, bracken* 'fern, filix' A. P., Cath. Angl., N. E. *bracken* : Dan. *bregne*, Swed. *bräken* (see Tamm s. v.). Scand. forms with an *a*-vowel are

not found, if the word is not identical with M. E. *-brake* 'a clump of bushes etc.', see next word. Cf. Swed. dial. *brake* 'reed', *brakel* 'ugly bushes, nettles, thistles, untidy-looking plants', *brakä* 'meadowsweet, Spiræa Ulmaria'. The Swedish words here mentioned are apparently connected with Swed. *brak* 'fragor', *braka* 'to crack' and evidently denote plants which crackle when dry. But Swed. *bräken* etc. may be of quite a different origin, see Tamm s. v.

M. E. *-brake* 'a clump of bushes, brushwood, or briers; a thicket' in the compound *fernebrake* 'filicetum' Pr. P., N. E. *brake* 'a copse, thicket' : Swed. dial. *brakar* 'bushes' (cognate with L. Germ. *braken* pl. 'die dicksten Äste der Bäume, das Schlagholz', *brak* 'Strauch, Gestrüpp, bezw. allerlei wild und wirr durcheinander wachsendes Gesträuch (wie z. B. Brombeeren, wilde Rosen, Dornen und sonstiges Unterholz), welches man nur mit grosser Mühe durchdringen kann' (Doornkaat-Koolman). Cf. *brake* 'fern, bracken' above.

M. E. *bracc* 'noise, outcry' Orrm. : O. W. Scand. *brak,* Swed. *brak,* Dan. *brag.* But cf. O. E. *ʒebræc* in *borda ʒebræc* 'crashing of shields' Byrhtn.

M. E. *brink* 'the edge, margin, or border of a steep place, the edge of the land bordering a piece of water etc.', A. R. (M. S. Titus D. XVII), K. H., C. M., A. P., Wycl., Ch.; in mod. dialects to be found in Dur., Not., Lei., Nhp., War., Hrf., Cmb., e. An. : O. W. Scand. *brekka* 'slope, hill-side', Swed. *brink* 'descent of a hill', Dan. *brink* 'precipice, steepness' (= Dutch, M. L. G. *brink* 'edge of a field, grass-land, side of a hill, hill'). Probably from Scand., although perhaps native. Tamm, Et. Sv. Ordb., thinks that Swed. *brink* is a L. Germ. loan-word. This question is not easily decided.

M. E. *broþþfall* 'falling sickness, epilepsy' Orrm. : O. W. Scand. *brotfall*; cf. Brate, P. B. B. X p. 36. The question of the time of the transition *þþ* > *tt* in Scandinavian is unsettled, but it is probable that *þþ* underwent such a transition in a comparatively late time. O. W. Scand. *rytta* (= *vesǫl skepna*) is probably from O. E. *ryþþa* 'mastiff' (cf. Hellquist, Arkiv f. nord. fil. VII p. 44 foot-note 1) and was in this case borrowed before the Scand. soundtransition in question took place.

M. E. *bulderstǭn* 'a hard round stone', Hav. 1790, N. E. (rec.

speech and dial.) *boulder* (in gen. dial. use in Sc. and the N. and Midl. counties) 'a hard round stone, esp. the kind used for paving, a large insular stone found on the downs or heath' (see N. E. D., E. D. D) : Swed. *bullersten* (< **buldersten*). The word *buller* (M. E. *bulder-*) is akin to O. Swed. *bulle, bolle,* O. W. Scand. *bolli* 'drinking-vessel, tumbler', Swed. *bulle* 'loaf', O. E. *bolla* 'bowl', O. H. G. *bolôn* 'to roll, throw, fling' and other words given by Tamm, Et. Sv. Ordb. s. v. *bulle.* The original sense is to be found in L. G. *bol* 'rundlich dick, geschwollen' (Doornkaat-Koolman). I identify Swed. *buller(sten)* with L. G. *bolder* 'ein aus dem Bord kleinerer Schiffe hervorstehender rundlicher Balkenkopf oder Balkenstumpf' (= *boller* in Berghaus, Sprachschatz der Sassen), and with the first member of Swed. *buller-blomster* 'globe-flower, Trollius europæus'.

M. E. *bustelen* 'to wander blindly or stupidly' Langl. P. Pl. : Icel. *bustl* 'a splash as of a fish in the water', *bustla* 'to splash'. The relation between the English and the Scand. word is uncertain. Cf. N. E. D.

M. E. *dank* sb. 'wetness, humidity' Morte Arth. 3751, *dank* adj. 'wet, watery' M. Arth., D. Troy, *danken* 'to wet, damp, moisten' Wright, Lyr. P. XIII 44, D. Troy, N. E. *dank* : O. W. Scand. *dǫkk* 'pit, pool', (?) Norw. dial. *dank* 'a drop (of a fluid)' (Ross), Swed. dial. *dank* 'a moist place in a field, a marshy piece of ground' (cf. Swed. dial. *dänka* 'to moisten'). Cf. Skeat, Trans. Philol. Soc. 1899 p. 267.

M. E. *dasen* 'to grow dim, dizzy, to be benumbed with cold, stupefy, bewilder' A. P., Pr. C., D. Troy, Pr. P. etc., N. E. *daze* : O. W. Scand. **dasa* in *dasask* pass. 'to get exhausted, tired, to pine away', Norw. dial. *dasa* 'to grow faint', Swed. dial. *dasa* 'to be sluggish, idle' (Rietz), Dan. *dase* 'to be sluggish' (Kalkar, Molbech). Cf. Skeat, Trans. Phil. Soc., 1885—87 p. 694. M. E. *dasewen* is formed from the adj. **dasiȝ* (= Swed. dial. *dasig* 'lazy, slow'). The word is, of course, unrelated to *dizzy, doze.*

M. E. *derrf, derf, derue* Orrm., Leg. Kath., C. M., Gaw., A. P. 'bold, daring, strong, sturdy, painful, grievous, troublesome' (see N. E. D.) : O. W. Scand. *djarfr,* O. Swed. *diærver,* Dan. *djerv* 'bold, daring'. Some senses are due to O. E. *ȝedeorf, deorf* 'labour, effort, hardship'. It is noticeable that the senses of the word which best agree with the Scand. senses are chiefly

northern. See N. E. D. which makes, however, no difference between the Scand. and the native word.

N. E. *doze* not found until the 17th cy. (< M. E. **dôsen*) : Swed. *dåsa* 'to be drowsy, sleepy', *dåsig* 'drowsy' (= O. W. Scand. **dosa*, O. Swed. **dŏsa* akin to Germ. *dusel* 'Geistesbetäubung', N. E. *dizzy* etc.). N. E. *to doze* is perhaps native, as the wordstem occurred also in O. E. (*dysiȝ*). The explanations given by Skeat, Kluge-Lutz and others are decidedly wrong. Concerning Swed. *dåsa, dåsig,* see Noreen, Svenska etymologier p. 14. The etymology given by Tamm s. v. *dåsig* is erroneous. *u* in O. W. Scand. *dusa* was probably short. Cf. also the allied Swed. dial. *dusa* 'to slumber' and other words given by Tamm s. v. *dus, lefva i sus och dus.*

M. E. *draggen* 'trajicio' Pr. P., *dragge* sb. 'something heavy that is used by being dragged along the ground or over a surface, something used to trag or pull a weight or obstruction' (see N. E. D.); the origin of *gg* is uncertain, cf. above p. 158 foot-note. It is not from Scand. *dragga, dragg,* but could be due to a special development on English ground of Scand. *g* in *draga.*

M. E. *draht, draȝt, draught* etc. : O. W. Scand. *dráttr.* But the word, which is recorded in M. E. as early as 1200 (see N. E. D.), probably also existed in O. E., as well as in the other Teutonic languages.

M. E. *dreie* (< **drēȝe*) 'a sled or cart without wheels, formerly much used for dragging wood, turf etc.' (see N. E. D.) : Swed. *drög* (< **drōȝiō*) 'a sled or dray'.

M. E. *dreg(ge)* 'the sediment of liquors' E. E. Ps., Langl. P. Pl., Pr. P., *dreggi* 'fæculentus' Pr. P., N. E. *dregs* : O. W. Scand. *dreggjar,* Swed. *drägg.* The isolated spellings *dredge* of the years of 1577 and 1581 in N. E. D. are noteworthy but need hardly prove the native origin of the word.

M. E. *drepen* 'to kill' Chr. 1137, C. M., E. E. Ps., Hav., A. P., D. Troy etc. — Kluge, Paul's Grundr.[2] I p. 933, thinks that the sense 'to kill' is from Scand. (O. W. Scand. *drepa,* O. Swed. *dræpa,* Dan. *dræbe* 'to kill'), the O. E. *drepan* meaning 'to strike, hit'. But the sense-development ('to strike, hit' > 'to kill') is easily accounted for without assuming Scand. influence. Cf. N. E. *to slay* also meaning 'to kill'. On the other hand,

some forms of the word may be due to Scand. influence, see above p. 86.

M. E. *drillen* 'to delay, defer, put off' C. M., N. E. and dial. *drill* 'to waste time, to lead, allure or entice a person on from one point to another, to decoy or flatter a man into anything' (N. E. D., E. D. D.) : O. Dan. *drille* 'to deceive', Swed. dial. *drilla* 'to entice, insnare'. But as the further connections of the Scand. word are uncertain (it may possibly be the same word as L. Germ. *drillen* 'to turn round'), the Scand. origin of the E. word is by no means settled.

N. E. *to drizzle* : Dan. dial. *drisle* (Feilberg) 'to drizzle'.

M. E. *drīten* vb. 'to void or drop excrement', *drit, dirt* sb. 'ordure, dirt' : O. W. Scand. *dríta* vb., Swed. dial. *drita* vb., O. W. Scand. *drit* n., Swed. dial. *drit, dret.* The word-stem was common Teutonic and it is not possible to decide whether some M. E. uses are due to Scand. origin or not.

M. E. *dumpen, dompen* 'to fall with sudden force' C. M., A. P., Pr. P., D. Troy, Minot, N. E. *dump* : O. W. Scand. *dumpa* 'to beat, thrust', Swed. dial. *dumpa, dompa* 'to knock', Dan. *dumpe,* akin to Swed. *dimpa* 'to fall with a dull sound, to tumble' (cf. Tamm, Et. Sv. Ordb. s. v. *dimpa*) and to M. L. G. *dumpeln* 'untertauchen', L. G. dial. *dumpel(e)n* 'stossen, drücken, tauchen, untertauchen, sinken machen', *dumpen* 'stossen, drücken, ducken, tauchen, versenken' (Doornkaat-Koolman).

M. E. *dūn* sb. 'down (of birds), pluma' Ch. D. Bl., Gower, Pr. P. 128. O. W. Scand. *dúnn* m., Swed., Dan. *dun.* But the word was probably introduced into English during the M. E. period through the mercantile connections between England and Scandinavia.

M. E. *dunen, donen* 'to sound, din' R. Coeur de Lyon, Pr. P. : O. W. Scand. *duna* sb. 'a loud noise', *duna* vb. 'sound, din', Swed. dial. *duna* vb., by-form of Swed. *dåna* 'to resound'. But the English word is probably a native non-mutated formation from the stem represented by O. E. *dyne* 'noise, loud sound', *dynian* 'to resound', N. E. *din,* cognate with O. W. Scand. *dynr,* O. Swed. *dyn* sb., O. W. Scand. *dynja,* Dan. *dønne* vb. Still N. E. dial. *dun* 'to din, stun with noise, to make a great noise, to thump, beat' occurring only in Sc. and Yksh. seems to point to Scand. origin.

O. E. *dwelian*, M. E. *dwellen* 'to dwell, stay' : O. W. Scand. *dvelja* 'to delay', O. Swed. *dwælia* 'to delay, stay, remain', N. Swed. *dväljas* 'to stay', Dan. *dvæle* 'to linger'. The sense is possibly from Scand. See N. E. D., Kluge, Paul's Grundr.² I p. 933; cf. Sweet, H. E. S.² p. 309 and above p. 184 foot-note.

O. E. (*ʒe*)*ecʒian*, M. E. *eggen* 'provoke, incitate', N. E. dial. *egg*, occurring in English for the first time in the Lind. Gosp. (*ʒeecʒedon*) is, no doubt, from Scand., as there are no forms with *ddž* known in Mod. English. Cf. p. 157.

O. E. *eorl* in late O. E. meant occasionally 'a Danish under-king' and evidently was an Anglicized form of Scand. *jarl*. See N. E. D., Kluge, Grundr.² I p. 933.[1])

M. E. *efning, euening* 'an equal' Poema Morale, Orrm. etc. : O. W. Scand. *jafningi*, O. Swed. *iæmpninge*, O. Dan. *iævning*. See N. E. D.

M. E. *famlen* Rel. I 65, H. M. 37. In the first passage quoted (: *stameren oþer famelen*) the sense seems to have been 'to stutter, speak imperfectly' (cf. N. E. dial. *famble* Lin. 'to stutter'). Stratm.-Bradley translates it with 'to grope, blunder'. In H. M. the sense seems to have been 'to put into the mouth' (probably 'with a shaky, groping hand') : Swed. *famla* 'to grope', Dan. *famle* 'to grope, to stutter', Dan. (Molb. Ordb.) *at famle klæderne op om sig* 'das Kleid aufziehen'. But cf. Dutch *fammeln* Siebs, Z. f. d. Ph. XXIV 436 f. Concerning the ultimate etymology of the word, opinions vary; see Tamm, Et. Ordb., Lidén, Språkvetenskapl. Sällsk. Förh. 1891—94 p. 63. N. E. dial. *fumble* 'to handle awkwardly', representing another ablaut, is probably also a loan-word; cf. Swed., Norw. dial. *fumla*. It occurs in Sc., Cum., Yksh., Lancsh., Lincsh., Norf., Suff.

M. E. *farecost, ferrcost, fercest* 'a kind of boat or ship, condition, circumstances' Laʒ., C. M., D. Arth. : O. W. Scand. *farkostr*, Swed., Dan. *farkost* 'ship, boat'.

M. E. *fas*(*s*)*te* sb. 'an act or instance of fasting' Orrm., C. M., Maund., Pr. P. : O. W. Scand., O. Swed. *fasta*, Dan. *faste*. The O. E. synonym was *fæsten*. See Brate p. 40, N. E. D. The

---

[1]) In later O. E. times *ealdorman* (ruler of a shire) was replaced by *eorl*, which fact is, no doubt, due to Scand. influence; cf. Freeman, Hist. of the Norm. Conquest V p. 519.

only reason for assuming Scand. origin would be the first appearance of the word in Orrm., C. M. etc. Cf. O. H. G., O. Sax. *fasta* sb. and the O. E. vb. *fæstan,* M. E. *fasten.*

M. E. *fǣȝen, fēȝen* 'to clean, cleanse, polish' Laȝ., Best. : O. W. Scand. *fǽgja,* Swed. *fäja* 'to cleanse'. See N. E. D., Kluge, Et. Wb. s. v. *fegen.* Cf. M. E. *fǫwen* 'to clean, cleanse', above p. 89.

O. E. *fēr* adj. Chr. 1066, 1075, *unfēr* adj. Chr. 1055, M. E. *fēr*(*e*) adj. Hom. I 25, Gen. and Ex., Alex. (Sk.) etc. 'able to go, strong in health', *unfēr*(*e*) adj. 'indisposed' Laȝ., Gen. and Ex., L. H. R. : O. W. Scand. *fǿrr,* O. Swed. *fȫr* 'able to go, strong, fit for military service', O. W. Scand. *úfǿrr,* O. Swed. *ōfȫr.* Cf. N. E. D., Napier, Mod. Lang. Notes 1889, 279, Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 933. — A derivative of the same stem is M. E. *fēre* sb. 'ability, power' Orrm., C. M., Misc. 95, *unfēre* sb. 'infirmity' C. M. : O. W. Scand. *fǿri* 'ability, power'; cf. Brate p. 40, N. E. D. The O. E. *ȝefēre* 'body of people, community, party' shows a different sense.

M. E. *festen* vb. 'to make fast' may in some instances be due to Scand. influence (O. W. Scand. *festa,* O. Swed. *fæsta*), as the *i*-umlaut of prehistoric Engl. *a* before *st* was O. E. *æ* (Bülbring, Altengl. Elementarbuch § 169), which in the Anglian dialects of M. E. would probably have given *a.* The question being very doubtful, I here only mention the possibility of Scand. influence.

M. E. *firth* 'an arm of the sea' Wynt. Chr., N. E. *firth* : O. W. Scand. *fjǫrðr,* Swed. *fjärd.*

M. E. *fīs* 'lirida' Wr. Voc. 679, 23 : O. W. Scand. *físa* vb., Swed. *fisa,* Dan. *fise* vb., Swed., Dan. *fis* sb. 'flatus ventris'. Cf. above p. 136, foot-note 1.

M. E. *flagge* 'a piece cut off or pared off the sward; a turf, sod' Pr. P. (: *flagge of the erthe* 'cæspes, terricidium'), possibly a dialect form of *flawe* (see this). See N. E. D.; cf. above p. 158, foot-note.

M. E. *flake* 'one of the small flocculent pieces in which snow falls, a detached portion of flame' Rel. II 81, Ch., A. P. II 954, Pr. P. : O. W. Scand. *flak* 'detached piece of something', Swed. *flak* in *isflak* 'a large flat piece of ice'. Cf. L. G. *flake*

'ein im Wasser treibendes grösseres Stück Eis'. The English word is rather probably native.

M. E. *flake, fleke* 'a wattled hurdle' R. Br. Chron., Pall. etc., is a common Teutonic word of wide occurrence (cf. M. L. G. *flake, fleke* 'flaches Flechtwerk aus Zweigen', Mod. Dutch *vlaak,* Fris. *flake* 'plank of ander vlak voorwerp van vlechtwerk enz. als bedekking of in andere toepassing' etc.), and its Scand. origin (O. W. Scand. *flaki, fleki* 'hurdle') is rather dubious.

M. E. *flakken* 'palpitate' Gow. III 315 (: *her colde brest began to hete, her herte al so to flacke and bete*) : O. Dan. *flakke* (*aanden flakker i halsen,* Kalkar); cf. Björkman, Dial. Prov. p. 26. As to the etymology of the word, see Tamm, Et. Ordb. s. v. *flacka.*

M. E. *flawe* 'a detached piece of something, a flake of snow, a flake or spark of fire' Wr. Voc., D. Arth., Alex. (Sk.), Pr. P., Cath. Angl. : O. W. Scand. *flaga* 'slab of stone', *moldar-flaga* 'a thin layer of turf', Swed. dial. *flag, flaga* 'flake'; cf. L. Germ. *flage* 'grösseres Stück, *e. g.* of ice' (Doornk.-Koolm.).

M. E. *flat* adj. 'horizontally level, prostrate, with the body at full length, plain, not hilly etc.', sb. 'the flat surface or portion of anything, a piece of level ground' Sir Beues, Langl. Rich. Redeles, Ch. Troil., Gaw., D. Troy, Iw., Pr. P., Sir Eglam. (see N. E. D.) : O. W. Scand. *flatr* 'planus', Swed. *flat,* Dan. *flad* (= O. H. G. *flaz*).

M. E. *fleck* vb., *flecked* p. pple 'spotted', see N. E. D. The word occurs in all other Teutonic languages and is, although possibly borrowed, probably native in English.

M. E. *fonnen* 'to lose savour, become insipid', *fonned* 'that has lost its savour; insipid, sickly-flavoured', also 'foolish, infatuated', N. E. *fond,* M. E. *fon(n)* sb. and adj. 'fool, foolish'. As long as no satisfactory etymology of these words has been found,[1]) I may be allowed to refer to some words which may

---

[1]) The current derivation from the O. Scand. word surviving in Swed. *fåne* 'a fool' (< O. Swed. *fāne*) is phonetically impossible, as the northern forms have *o* not *ā* and because the *nn* is not accounted for by this etymology. Also the explanation given by Skeat, Trans. Philol. Soc. 1899 p. 275 f. (= Notes on Engl. Etym. p. 102 ff.), who believes that it is from a Friesic word allied to the A. S. *fæmne,* O. Sax. *fēmea,* Icel. *feima* 'a virgin', seems to me unsatisfactory.

be, all or some, related. The word occurs in its earliest uses in texts which are very rich in Scand. loan-words: C. M., R. Br., Wycl., Ps., Alex. (Sk.), D. Troy. It only remains to find a Scand. word which could be considered its source. In Norwegian dialects there is a *faana, faanna* 'to lose colour, to get gray, pale (esp. of hay which has been lying in rain or in the sun), to faint away' (Ross). In Danish dialects I find a verb *fonnie* 'to do one's work clumsily, awkwardly (: gaa og sysle klodset med et Arbeide, pusle med et Arbeide uden at det fremmes', *fonnik* 'a clumsy person', *fonni-tokki* 'stupid, clumsy person' (Feilberg). The etymologies of the Scand. words being obscure, it is not possible to decide whether the Engl. word is related to any of them.

M. E. *fraken, freken* 'freckle, spot' Wr. Voc. 680, 3, Pr. P. 176, pl. *fraknes, freknes* Ch., *fraknī, frekenī* adj. 'lentiginosus' Pr. P. : O. W. Scand. *freknóttr* 'freckled', Norw. dial. *frekna* sg., *fraknor* pl. (Aasen), Swed. *fräknar,* Dan. *fregne.* The forms with *l* instead of *n* (M. E. *fraklis,* N. E. *freckle,* see N. E. D.) may be compared to Norw. dial. *frokle* 'freckle' (Aasen p. 189).

M. E. *frame,* in the sense 'advantage, benefit, profit' (Orrm., Gen. and Ex., Br. H. S., Pr. Chron.), may possibly be due to the influence of O. W. Scand. *frame* 'furtherance, advancement', cf. N. E. D.; but there are other ways to account for the form and meaning of the word. Cf. Brate p. 42. The verb *framien* (O. E. *framian* 'to profit, be of service') has evidently also to a great extent influenced the sb.

O. E. *frezna(n)* 'to ask' Durh. B., R.² : O. W. Scand. *fregna,* O. Swed. *fræghna,* cf. Kluge, Paul's Grundr.² I p. 933. M. E. *fraggnenn* (Orrm.) cannot be from the Scand. word but is from O. E. *fræzna(n)*;[1]) cf. Brate, P. B. B. X p. 20. M. E. *frainen, freinen* is, as a rule, ambiguous. The normal O. E. form was *friznan, frīnan.* I suppose that *fræznan* and *freznan* are only spelling-doublets; the same view seems to be held by Sievers, Ags. Gr.² § 389, Anm. 3.[2]) — The Scandinavian origin of the word is very doubtful.

---

[1]) Sievers, Ags. Gr.² § 389, Anm. 3, Bülbring, Altengl. Elementarbuch § 92 Anm. 1; Sweet, Stud. A.-S. D. gives an O. E. *fræzning* 'questioning'.

[2]) Bülbring, Altengl. Elementarbuch § 92 Anm. 1 also holds *fræzna* and *fregna* to be spelling-doublets and considers both to contain Teut. *e.*

O. E. *friðland* Chr. E. 1097 (Kluge, Paul's Grundr.[2] I p. 933), *friðmāl* (Steenst. p. 55).

M. E. *frō* sb. 'comfort, relief, profit' C. M. (rime-word *do*); Wright Lyr. Poems XXXVI 100 : O. W. Scand. *fró* sb. 'comfort, relief', *fróa* vb. 'comfort, soothe'. The Scand. word being etymologically obscure, its relationship to the Engl. word cannot be decided. O. Swed. *frō*, N. Swed. dial. *fro* 'happy, joyful' might be a German loan-word.

O. E. *full* Chron. 1013, according to Kluge, Paul's Grundr.[2] I p. 933, who translates it with 'gesetzmätsig', depends on Scand. influence. This is, however, in my opinion, somewhat uncertain, as *ful ʒyld* in the passage in question might possibly mean simply 'full tribute'.

M. E. *gabbe* 'mockery, deceit', *gabben* 'to reproach, accuse; to mock, tell lies, deceive', *gabbunge* 'mockery' Wint. Ben. R. 31, 2 (first known use of this word-stem in English, cf. Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 933) : O. W. Scand. *gabb* sb. 'mockery', *gabba* 'to mock', O. Swed. *gabba*, Dan. *gabbe* vb. The wide-spread use of this word-stem in the Teut. languages (cf. v. Friesen, Mediageminatorna p. 36 ff.) renders its native origin in English very probable. In some instances it may have been reinforced by French influence. The earlier distribution of the word in English does not point to Scand. origin; cf. N. E. D.

N. E. *gasen* 'to gaze' Lidg., Ch. etc. : Norw., Swed. dial. *gasa* 'to gape, stare' (Aasen, Rietz).

M. E. *gelde* adj. 'sterile, barren' H. M., E. E. Ps., C. M., Pr. P. etc., *gelden* vb. 'geld, castrate' C. M., Wycl., Pr. P. etc. (see N. E. D.), N. E. dial. *geld* adj. and vb., N. E. *gelding* 'a castrated animal, esp. a horse' : O. W. Scand. *geldr* 'castrated', *gelda* 'to castrate', O. Swed. *gælda* 'to castrate'. Although there is an O. E. *ʒielde, ʒelde* recorded (according to Sweet, Stud. A.-S. D.), all circumstances make the Scand. origin of the M. E., N. E. word probable. See N. E. D. and above p. 150 foot-note.

M. E. *gēle* 'blandishment' Trin. Coll. Hom. (ca. 1200, see N. E. D.) : O. W. Scand. *gøla* (< **góljan*) 'satisfy, comfort, please', Norw. dial. *gjøla* 'to flatter, praise'.

Nevertheless *fraʒʒnenn* in the Orrmulum seems to point to an O. E. form with *æ* > Teut. *a*, if it is not due to a special O. E. sound-development of *e* > *æ* owing to the preceding *r*, concerning which see Bülbring l. c.

O. E. *gladu*, M. E. *glade*, N. E. dial. *glade* 'sunset'; see above p. 160.

M. E. *glenten* 'to move quickly or with a gliding motion, to strike obliquely, to hurl, thrust aside, to look askance, to flash, gleam, shine' Gen. and Ex., R. Br. H. S., Gaw., A. P., Rich. Coeur de L. etc., *glent* sb. 'a look, glance' A. P., Gaw., N. E. dial. *glent* vb. and sb. : Swed. dial. *glänta* 'to slip, slide, to open slightly, to shine, gleam', probably representing several originally distinct words; see Hellquist, Arkiv XIV p. 24. In how far Scand. origin is to be assumed, it seems impossible to settle.

M. E. *glim* sb. 'splendour' A. P. II 1087 (cf. N. E. dial. *glime* 'to glance') : Norw. dial. *glim* 'dazzling light', *glima* 'to shine with a dazzling light', O. Swed. *glim* 'a sudden flash of light'; cf. O. Sax. *glîmo* 'splendour', O. H. G. *glîmo* 'glow-worm'.

M. E. *glitren* 'to glitter' : O. W. Scand. *glitra*, Swed. *glittra*, Dan. *glittre*. Sweet, H. E. S. p. 304 and others assume Scand. origin. The word is probably native, cf. Kluge, Et. Wb. s. v. *glitzern*, Kluge-Lutz s. v. *glitter*.

M. E. *glopnen* 'to be astonished, terrified' M. S. of A. R., Gaw., D. Arth., C. M., Amad. (R.), *glopnedlī* 'fearfully' A. P. II 896, *glopp(e)ning* 'fright, amazement' C. M., D. Arth., *aglopned* 'astonished' Alex. (Sk.) 874, *for-gloppnedd* 'disturbed with fear, astonishment', N. E. dial. *gloppen* 'to startle, surprise, to be startled, to stare with astonishment' : O. W. Scand. *glúpna* 'to be surprised, to look downcast'. As there is no Scand. **glopna* recorded, the Scand. origin of the English words is rather questionable.[1])

M. E. *gloren* 'to glare, stare' S. A. L. 47, Alex. (Sk.) 4552, D. Arth. 1047, Life of St. Cuthb., N. E. dial. *glore* 'to gaze fixedly, stare' : Norw. dial. *glora* 'to stare', *gloren* 'staring', *gloraygd* 'with twinkling or staring eyes', Swed. dial. *glora* 'to stare'. Cf. Dutch *gloren*, L. G. *gloren*, Franck, Et. Wb.

---

[1]) The statement of Brate p. 41 that 'im Nord. kein Wort mit entsprechender Vocalstufe sich findet' is however not correct; cf. Norw. dial. *glopen* 'greedy', *glopa* 'to gape, devour' (= *glupa*), *glop* 'gap, hole' etc. (Ross, Aasen), Swed. *glåpord* 'abusive word'. Cf. M. E. *glopen* 'to stare' A. P. II 849, N. E. dial. *glop* 'to stare'. As for the etymology, see Tamm s. v. *glupa*, Noreen, Sv. Etym. p. 30 f.

M. E. *ȝōl* 'Christmas, December' Orrm., Gaw. etc. The derivation from O. W. Scand. *jól,* E. Scand. *jūl* offers nearly as many phonetical difficulties as that from O. E. *ȝēol,* and it is therefore wrong to consider the *ō* of the M. E. word a criterion of Scand. origin. The former (*jōl, jūl*) would probably normally have given M. E. **ēl,*[1]) the latter (*ȝēol*) would have given M. E. **ȝēl.* It is therefore most difficult to decide the origin of the word, esp. as its ulterior etymology and its forms in the various Teutonic languages have not been, as yet, sufficiently cleared up.

M. E. *greme* 'anger, wrath, grief, harm' A. P., Gaw., D. Troy, Townl. Myst. : O. W. Scand. *gremi,* see N. E. D. But the *e*-vowel could be due to the verb O. E. *gręmian,* M. E. *gremien, gremen.*

O. E. *handfæstan, handfestan* 'to betroth' (Sermo in festis Sanctæ Mariæ virginis), M. E. *hanndfesst, ihondfæst* pple. 'betrothed' Orrm., Laȝ. : O. W. Scand. *handfesta.* Cf. Kluge, Grundriss² I p. 933, Vance Diss. Jena 1893—1894 p. 16, Brate, P. B. B. X p. 45.

O. E. *handselen* 'mancipatio' Wr. Voc. 449. 29, M. E. *han(d)sel* 'lucky prognostic omen, gift or present', *han(d)selen* 'to give handsel to' : O. W. Scand. *handsal,* Dan. *handsel,* Swed. *handsöl.* Scand. origin is very dubious; see N. E. D.

O. E. *hæfene* 'harbour, port' Chron. 1031, M. E. *havene* Laȝ., Jul., R. Gl., C. M., Ayenb., Pr. P. etc. : O. W. Scand. *hǫfn,* O. Swed. *ham(p)n.* O. Dan. *havn* (= Germ. *hafen*). Cf. Kluge, Grundr.² I p. 933, Stodte p. 14, Sweet, H. E. S. p. 287. In N. E. D. the word is considered to be native. The current O. E. word for 'harbour' was *hȳþ,* and *hæfene* is presumably from Scand.

M. E. *hain* 'an enclosure, a park' Laȝ., Sir. Degr. : O. W. Scand. *hegna* 'to hedge, fence', O. Swed. *hæghn*, Swed. *hägn* 'enclosure, fence, protection', Dan. *hegn* 'hedge, fence'. The wordstem being current in O. E., the word may possibly represent a native formation.

M. E. *hirsel* 'the flock of sheep under the charge of a shepherd' : O. W. Scand. *hirzla* (< *hirðsla*) 'safekeeping'. As

[1]) The Scand. diphthong *jó* (*jú*) was rendered by O. E. *ēo*, M. E. *ē*; see next chapter. Possibly the diphthong, however, was treated differently when beginning a word.

the word was always concrete in English, its Scand. origin is doubtful. Cf. N. E. D.

O. E. *holm* 'island, islet', O. E. Chron. A. D. 902, 1025, M. E. *holm* Pr. P. 244; the O. E. native word, which occurs in Bēow., meant 'the sea, the wave'. See N. E. D.

M. E. *hōsten* 'to cough', *hōste* sb. 'cough' : O. W. Scand. *hósta* vb., *hósti* sb., Swed. *hosta.* As far as phonological views go, the word may very well be from O. E. *hwōstan* vb., *hwōsta* sb.; cf. M. E. *sǭte* < *swǭte,* Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 1019 and above p. 177, foot-note. Still the localities point, to a certain extent, to Scand. origin, see N. E. D. s. v. *hoast.*

M. E. *hülen, hilen, hillen* 'to cover, protect, hide' Cott. Hom. 279, A. R., Gen. and Ex., Hav., C. M., R. Br. Chr., Hamp. Ps., Langl. P. Pl., Wicl., *unhilenn* 'uncover, make known' Orrm., A. P. : O. W. Scand. *hylja,* O. Swed. *hylia,* O. Dan. *hylle* (O. Sax. *bi-hullian,* O. H. G. *hullan*). The localities render it probable that the M. E. word was from Scand.

M. E. *hulvere* 'holly' Lidg., Songs and Carols (Percy Soc. XI), Pr. P. : O. W. Scand. *hulfr.*

M. E. *cā, cǭ,* N. E. dial. (Scotl.) *kae* 'jackdaw' : Dan. *kaa* (cf. N. E. D. s. v. *chough*). The relationship of the various forms of this wordstem and their ground-forms being unsettled, the Scand. origin of the form in question must be considered doubtful.

M. E. *cag* 'a small cask' quotation in N. E. D. of A. D. 1452 : O. W. Scand. *kaggi,* Swed. *kagge* 'keg, cask'. The distribution of the word in the mod. dialects does not point to Scand. origin. It may very well be a native word. As for the etymology, see v. Friesen, Mediageminatorna p. 102 f.

M. E. *kaggerleʒʒk.* The first part of the word, although rather obscure, may be Scandinavian; see above p. 17 f.[1])

---

[1]) An other suggestion would be to assume **kagger* to be from **kanger* (cf. Swed. dial. *kånger, kång* < **kang-* 'lewd, lustful'). As for the thus supposed change of *ng* and *gg,* reference may be made to M. E. *wragger* 'one who strives' Townl. 308 (< *wranger*), *wraggunge* 'strife' MS. of A. R. 374, *wragelunge* 'wrangling' A. R. 374. Also doublets like Swed. *benrangel,* earlier *benragel* 'skeleton', Swed. *ragla, rangla* 'to reel, stagger' (Hellquist, Arkiv f. nord. fil. XIV p. 144), are to be compared, although in these *g* is the original sound. In all the cases here mentioned there is

M. E. *cake* 'cake' H. M., A. P., Wycl., Trev., L. C. C., Pr. P., Cath. Angl. : O. W. Scand., Swed. *kaka,* Dan. *kage.* It has been supposed by Kluge-Lutz s. v. *cake* that an O. E. **cacu* is inferred from O. E. *cecel* 'a small cake', and Kluge-Lutz l. c. as well as Kluge, Et. Wb. s. v. *kuchen* assume the existence of an O. E. pronunciation **čečil.* The M. E. form is, however, exclusively *kēchel* (thus *e. g.* Orrm.), and there is no M. E. **chechel* recorded. The O. E. word must therefore be supposed to have been *cēčel* (< **kōkilo,* cf. Germ. *kuchen*), not **čečel.* There is consequently no evidence of a stem **kak-* till M. E. times (*i. e.* when the word *cake* occurs) and although *cake* may possibly be of native origin, the O. E. *cēčel* is of no importance for the question. Still *cake* may very well be a Scand. loanword.

M. E. *kakelen* 'to cackle', see N. E. D. Skeat, Notes on Engl. Et. p. 28, gives a M. E. *cakke,* the original verb of which *cackle* is the frequentative. I consider Scand. origin very uncertain.

M. E. *cart(e)* 'cart, chariot' Orrm., C. M., Ch., Ayenb., Pr. P. etc. : O. W. Scand. *kartr* 'van, cart' (cf. O. E. *cræt* 'chariot'). It is not possible to decide the direct source of the M. E. word. At any rate it is not at all neccessary to assume Scand. origin. I here prefer only to quote the different opinions concerning the word: see Brate p. 47, Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 1018, Kluge-Lutz s. v. *cart,* Kluge, Et. Wb.[6] s. v. *krätze,* N. E. Dict. s. v. *cart.*

M. E. *kelk* 'ova of fishes' L. C. C. 19, is compared by Stratm.-Bradley with Swed. *kälk* 'marrow'. This word, which is given by Rietz from a Swedish dialect, is not be found otherwhere in Scand. The connexion between the two words therefore must be considered very obscure. The E. word is probably akin to O. H. G. *chelch* 'struma, kropf', H. Germ. dial. *kelch* 'herabhängende Fetthaut zwischen Kinn und Hals, Unterkinn', O. W. Scand. *kjalki* 'jawbone' (Schade, Grimm).

M. E. *cask* (*caske and teyte* Hav. 1841) 'joyous, cheerful, lively' : O. W. Scand. *karskr, kaskr* 'brisk, bold', O. Swed. *karsk* 'strong, brave, healthy', Swed. dial. *karsker* 'brisk, bold, strong',

---

a liquid consonant (*l, n* or *r*) in the following syllable; cf. also such doublets as N. E. *scrabble* and *scramble,* M. E. *rimplen* and N. E. *ripple.*

O. Dan. *karsk, kask* 'brisk, lively, swift, healthy, sound' (Kalkar), Dan. *karsk*. Cf. M. L. G. *kask, kasch, karsch* 'munter, frisch, bei Kräften', L. Germ. *karss, karsch, kass, kasch, kask* 'frisch, munter, rüstig, stark, mutig, gut bei Kräften, lebhaft, dreist' (Berghaus, Brem. Wb.), Germ. *karsch* 'munter, frisch' (see Hildebrand in Grimm's Dictionary), Swiss German *chärsch, chäsch* 'gesund, kräftig, munter, mutig, keck, rüstig' (Staub and Tobler, Schweizerisches Idiotikon). The current etymology from Scand. *karl*, Germ. *kerl* etc. is untenable, as it does not account for the *a* of the German word. The Engl. word is perhaps from the Scand. byform without *r*.[1]) But as the etymology of the word is unknown, it is not possible to decide the question. Is M. E. *craske* (*or fryke of fatte*), *crask* (*or lusty*) Pr. P. 100 the same word?

M. E. *kenbowe* (in the phrase *to set his hond in kenebowe* 'akimbo') Tale of Beryn 1838, N. E. *akimbo* (< **a kengbowe*) : O. W. Scand. *kengr* 'bend, flexion, crook', Norw. dial. *kjeng, king* 'Krampe, liden Jernkrog som er festet i begge Ender', *kjenga, kinga* 'Drikkeskaal med Hank paa begge Sider'; cf. Swed. dial. *kang* 'lång nedhängande löf- eller barrqvist; en af fruktens eller bärens tyngd nedböjd gren'. The explanation from an O. E. **cyneboȝa* formed as O. E. *cynewiððe* f. 'a diadem' does not offer as many points of congruity as to the sense as do the Scand. words.

M. E. *kennen* 'know, acknowledge, make known, teach' : O. W. Scand. *kenna* 'declare, show, manifest, teach, call, ascribe, feel, perceive, know, understand', O. Swed. *kænna* 'make known, show, teach, know, recognise, perceive, be aware of, acknowledge' Dan. *kjende* 'to know' (= Goth. *kannjan* 'bekannt machen, kund tun', O. Fries. *kanna, kenna* 'erkennen, bekennen', Germ. *kennen*). According to Sweet, Stud. Anglo-Saxon Dict., O. E. *cennan* meant 'to bear child, produce' and 'to declare, attest, give information, assign, ascribe, give name, rfl. clear oneself,

---

[1]) Professor Lidén calls my attention to the fact that O. W. Scand. *kaskr* is no doubt a late form < *karskr* (cf. *fystr* < *fyrstr*, Noreen, Altisl. Gr. § 212, 3). Also the German words without the *r* may be due to a similar sound-change; cf. M. L. G. *basch* < *barsch*. Dan. *kask* is obscure, but may be borrowed from German. These considerations render the Scand. origin of M. E. *cask* still more doubtful.

disavow'.[1]) It is probable that some of the meanings of M. E. *kennen* were due to Scand. influence, but the real dimensions of this influence cannot be decided.

M. E. *keven* probably meaning 'to sink' Pearl 320, 980 : O. W. Scand. *kefja* 'to dip, dive'; see Skeat, Notes on Engl. Et. p. 151, Ker, Modern Lang. Quarterly III, Nr. 3, p. 191. *kefja* is from a base **kwafjan* or **kwabjan* (Zupitza, Germ. Gutt. p. 83 f.), which would, of course, not have given a native M. E. *keven*, but I considered the etymology of M. E. *keven* to uncertain to be given in the preceding chapter.

M. E. *kinnen* 'to kindle, set on fire' A. P. II 915, N. E. dial. *kin, kind, keen* 'to kindle' (Wall p. 109), M. E. *kindlen* Orrm., A. R., Hav., C. M., Ch., Alex. (Sk.), Pr. P. : O. W. Scand. *kynda* 'to set on fire', *kyndill* 'candle, torch', Dan. *kyndel* 'a candle', O. Swed. *kyndel-* in the compound *kyndelmæssa* 'candlemas'. O. W. Scand. *kyndill,* O. Dan., O. Swed. *kyndel* is no doubt from O. E. *candel* 'a candle', the *y* being due to the influence of the native *kynda.*

M. E. *clappen* 'to strike so as to make a noise, hit, knock'. In N. E. D. it is said: "some of the senses are probably of Norse origin; the modern Scand. languages have it with the same range of meaning as in English". This may be right, but it is not possible to make any exact distinction between the native and Scand. meanings. Cf. O. E. *clæppettan* 'to throb'.

M. E. *clippen* 'to cut with scissors or shears' Orrm., Gen. and Ex., Gow., Wicl., Ch., Pr. P. : O. W. Scand., Swed. *klippa,* Dan. *klippe* (= L. G. *klippen,* according to N. E. D.).

M. E. *clubbe* 'a thick stick' Laȝ., Hav., A. P., Perc., Pr. P. etc. : O. W. Scand., Swed. *klubba* 'club, hammer', O. Dan. *klubbe.*

M. E. *clumsen* 'to be or become stiff or numb with cold, to stupefy, amaze' E. E. P. 123, Langl. P. Pl. B. XIV 50, York Myst. XXIII 201 : Norw. dial. *klumsa* 'to make speechless, lame', Swed. dial. *klumsen* 'benumbed with cold'; cf. N. E. D.,

---

[1]) Of course, we have here to do with two different words, *cennan* 'to bear child, produce' being from the root *gen-* in Greek *γένος, γίγνομαι* etc.

Hellquist, Ark. f. nord. fil. XIV p. 40, Lindgren, Burträskmålet p. 94. The stem also occurs in West Teutonic, see N. E. D.

M. E. *cnag* 'knot, peg' Flor. 1795 : O. Dan. *knag* 'Takke på et Hjul', Swed. dial. *knagg* 'lump, knot, knob'. But the word is spread also in the West Teut. languages on the Continent, see v. Friesen, Mediageminatorna p. 104.

O. E. *cnīf* (about 1000), M. E. *cnīf* 'knife' Ælfr. Gl., Kath., Orrm., A. R., Hav. etc. : O. W. Scand. *knífr,* Swed. *knif,* Dan. *kniv* (= Dutch *knijf,* M. L. G. *knīf* etc., see Franck s. v.). The occurrence of the word in other West Teutonic languages, as well as is early occurrence in English, render native origin probable. The Scand. word found in English about 1000 were of a different stamp from this word, see above p. 5. Brate p. 38, Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 932, Kluge-Lutz s. v. *knife.*

M. E. *codde* 'pillow, cushion' Alex. (Sk.), Townl. : O. W. Scand. *koddi* 'pillow', Swed. *kudde* 'cushion', O. Dan. *kodde* 'pillow'. See N. E. D., von Friesen, Mediageminatorna p. 93 and foot-note.

M. E. *cogge* 'one of a series of teeth or similar projections on the circumference of a wheel' Owl and Nighting, Pr. P. : O. Dan. *kogge* 'dens rotæ molaris' (Kalkar), Swed. *kugg(e),* Swed. dial. *kogg* 'cog of a wheel'; cf. N. E. D., Skeat, Notes on Engl. Et. p. 43. As for the etymology, see von Friesen, Mediageminatorna p. 105 f.[1])

O. E. *cost* (Durh. Rit., L. Æthelr.), M. E. *cost, cosst* 'way, manner, available course, quality, disposition, character' Lamb. Hom. 21, Orrm., Laȝ., Gen. and Ex., A. P., Gaw., Ch., Sir Degr., Pecock : O. W. Scand. *kostr* 'condition, chance, choice, opportunity, state, condition, means, quality', O. Dan. *kost* 'condition, income, profit etc.'. Cf. N. E. D., Brate p. 38, Steenstr. p. 305, Zupitza, Anz. f. d. A. VI p. 23, Sievers, P. B. B. IX p. 269, Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 932 f.

M. E. *crasen* 'to break by concussion or violent pressure, to break in pieces or asunder' Ch., Lydg., Merl. etc. : Swed. *krasa* 'to crackle', *slå i kras* 'to dash in pieces', Swed. dial.

---

[1]) In this connexion attention may be called to the evidently correct etymology of N. E. *cudgel* given by von Friesen in the quoted passage; cf. also Skeat, Notes on Engl. Et. p. 54 f.

krasa 'to smash, break in pieces' (Rietz). O. Dan. *kras* 'fragments'. Scand. origin is questionable, see N. E. D.

O. E. *crafian* Sax. Leechd. III 288, Cnut's Sec. Laws, Chron. 1070, M. E. *crauen* 'to demand' Gen. and Ex., E. E. Ps., Castle of Love, A. R., C. M., Hav., Langl. P. Pl., R. Br. Chron., Townl. etc. (see N. E. D.) : O. W. Scand. *krefja* vb., *krǫf, krafa* sb. 'claim, demand', O. Dan. *kræve, krave* vb. 'to demand', *krav* sb. 'exactio', O. Swed. *krævia, krava* vb., Swed. *kräfva* vb., *kraf* sb. Only known in Scand. and English and by many scholars considered to be a Scand. loan-word (cf. Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 933, Steenstr. p. 184). If so, it is somewhat surprising that the stem-vowel is always *a*, as in Scand. the *e, æ* (< *a* through *i*-mutation from a base **krafjan*) was the normal vowel of the verb. In N. E. D. the word is given as a native word.

M. E. *crōke* 'crook' A. R., Orrm., C. M., Ch., A. P., R. Br. Chron. etc. (N. E. D.) : O. W. Scand. *krókr*, O. Swed. *kroker*, Dan. *krog*.

M. E. *crūse* 'angry, irate, cross, bold, daring, hardy, brisk, lively' C. M., Hav., Chest. Pl. : O. Dan. *krus* 'angry, irate', Norw. dial. *krus* 'brisk, lively' (Ross). But the Scand. word may be borrowed from German.

M. E. *cūren* 'to cower' Alis., Gaw., Pol. Songs 329, Flor. 784 etc. : Norw. dial. *kura* 'bøie sig ned', Swed. *kura* 'huka sig ned och gömma sig', Dan. *kure*, Germ. *kauern*, M. L. G. *kūren*. In Mod. E. dialects the word occurs in Scotl., Irel. and north and midl. counties. Scand. origin is probable.

M. E. *cwerken* 'choke, strangle, suffocate' Pr. P. 72, 420 : Swed. dial. *kvärka*, Dan. *kverke* (= M. L. G. *querken*, O. Fries. *querka* 'erdrosseln).

M. E. *quert* 'safe and sound' S. S. (Web.) 771, Lud. Cov., Pr. P., etc. *in quert* 'at rest' : Dan. *kvær*, neut. *kvært* (cf. above p. 19 f.) 'quiet, still', O. W. Scand. *kvirr*, Norw. dial. *kverr* 'quiet' (Aasen) = Goth. *qaírrus*, M. H. G. *kürre*. Cf. Skeat, Notes on Engl. Etym. p. 235 f. Otherwise Hupe, Engl. Stud. XI p. 495.

M. E. *cutten, cütten, kitten* 'to cut' Laȝ., E. E. Ps., K. Alis., C. M., Hav., Arth. and Merl., Wycl., Ch. etc. : O. W. Scand. *kuti* 'a blunt knife', Swed. dial. *kâta, kuta* 'to cut or chip with a knife', *kâta ur* 'to hollow out', *kuta, kytti* 'a knife'. See Skeat,

Trans. Philol. Soc. 1888—90 p. 2. The phonology being doubtful, Scand. origin is uncertain.

O. E. *lagu,* M. E. *laghe, lawe* 'law', O. E. *lahcōp* (p. 68), *lahslit* 'fine for breach of Danish law' (Steenstr. p. 264) etc. : O. W. Scand. *lǫg,* Swed. *lag*, Dan. *lov.* See Steenstr. p. 15 ff., Brate p. 48, Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 933.

M. E. *lān, lǭn*, N. E. *loan* : O. W. Scand. *lán,* O. Swed. *lān,* Dan. *laan,* cf. above p. 30 foot-note.

M. E. *last* 'crime' Orrm., Laȝ., A. P. etc., *lasten* 'to blame' Jul., A. R., A. P. : O. W. Scand. *lǫstr*, Swed. *last, lasta.* Cf. Brate p. 48.

M. E. *lē* 'shelter, protection', N. E. *lee,* is derived by Skeat, Et. D., Kluge-Lutz a. o. from O. W. Scand. *hlé* (*sigla á hlé* 'to stand to leeward'), Swed. *lä,* Dan. *læ,* but is possibly rather from O. E. *hlēo* 'covering, shelter, protection';[1]) thus Kluge, Et. Wb.[6] s. v. *Lee.* Teutonic base **hlĕwa-*. N. E. *lew* and M. E. forms with remaining *w* are from O. E. *hlĕow-* in phrases like O. E. *under hlĕowe* (cf. Sievers, Ags. Gramm. § 250 and Anm. 3).

M. E. *leken* 'leak, drop' Pall. VI 33 : O. W. Scand. *leka,* O. Swed. *læka* 'to drip, dribble, leak'. Probably native; cf. O. E. factitive *lęccan* 'to wet', Dutch *lekken* etc. Cf. Kluge-Lutz s. v.

M. E. *liften* 'to lift' Hav., A. P., Langl. P. Pl., Pr. P. etc. : O. W. Scand. *lypta,* O. Swed. *lypta, lyfta,* O. Dan. *lypte.* M. E. *lefftenn* Orrm. is formed from the sb. *loft* by way of analogical *i*-mutation, cf. Morsbach, Me. Gramm. p. 171.[2])

O. E. *loft* 'air, wind', M. E. *loft* 'height, upper room, loft', Orrm., Langl. P. Pl., Gaw., Pr. P. etc., N. E. dial. *loft* 'upper room, gallery' : O. W. Scand. *lopt* 'air, upper region, upper chamber', O. Swed. *lopt, loft,* Dan. *loft.* See Brate p. 49, Napier, Mod.

---

[1]) In the nautical sense (*e. g.* D. Troy 4675) the word may be due to Scand. influence (cf. Cent. Dict.); but as this sense is very easily explained also from the O. E. word, I prefer to consider the word to be wholly of native origin.

[2]) Morsbach l. c. says: "Orrm's *lefftenn* setzt die Existenz eines ae. **loft* voraus". O. E. *loft* does really occur, but is so late that it is probably a Scand. loan-word. The form *lefftenn* does not prove its existence in O. E. before the Danelag times, as analogical *i*-mutation may very well have taken place much later, even in M. E. times. Cf. my explanation of M. E. *tristen,* Dial. Prov. p. 19 ff.

Lang. Notes 1889, No. 5, Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 934, N. E. D. I p. 248 (s. v. *aloft*). The native O. E. form is *lyft* 'air, wind'.

M. E. *lune* Hom. I p. 197 (: *vor is holie nome of mine liue ȝif me lune*). Morris translates the word with 'loan', Stratm.-Bradly with 'quiet, rest'. The latter derives it from Dan. *luun* (< *lugn*), Swed. *lugn,* O. W. Scand. *logn* 'rest', cf. N. E. dial. *loun, lown, lound* 'quiet, calm, sheltered' (Wall p. 111, Flom p. 52). This derivation very well suits the sense, but the rime with *sŭne* 'son' presents difficulties.

O. E. *macalic* 'suitable', M. E. *make* 'consort, partner', *make* adj. 'aptus', *maklī* adv. 'faciliter'. Scand. origin is generally accepted, but as the word-stem occurs also in native words (cf. N. E. *match*), I cannot decide to what extent Scand. influence is to be assumed.

O. E. *marc* 'half a pound, mark' Chr. 1039, 1101, Steenstr. p. 171, Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 934, Sweet, Stud. A.-S. D., M. E. *mark* 'mark, marca' Laȝ., R. Gl., Langl. P. Pl., Poems and Lives of Saints VIII 149 : O. W. Scand. *mǫrk,* O. Swed., O. Dan. *mark.* The coin was introduced by the Scandinavians. Cf. *ōra* p. 11.

M. E. *mos* 'moss, muscus' Pr. P., Pall. etc.; see Björkman, Zeitschrift f. deutsche Wortforschung II p. 224.

M. E. *muggen* 'to become cloudy, form clouds' Gaw. 2080 (: *mist muged on þe mōr* 'the mist hovered like clouds on the moor'), N. E. dial. *mug* sb. 'fog, mist' : O. W. Scand., Norw. dial. *mugga* 'drizzling rain, soft drizzling mist, mould', Dan. *muggen* 'musty, mouldy'.

M. E. *muk, mukke, mok, mokke* Gen. and Ex., Gow., Wicl., A. P., Pr. C., Pr. P. : Norw. dial. *mukka* 'quantity, heap, pile', Swed. dial. *mokka* 'heap, quantity', O. Dan. *mug* (< **muk*), *mog* (< **mok*), *møg* (< **myk*) 'dung', Dan. dial. *mokke* 'a small pile', O. W. Scand. *mykr, myki* sb., Swed. dial. *måka* vb., akin to M. H. G. *mocke* 'Klumpen, Brocken' (v. Friesen, Mediageminatorna p. 107).

M. E. *nab* 'projecting point of a hill' Alex. (Sk.) 5964, N. E. dial. *nab* 'hill, top, projection of the sea-coast' (Wall p. 113) : O. W. Scand. (*fjallz-*)*nabbr* 'projecting point of a mountain', Swed. dial. *nab* 'top, point', related to O. E. *nębb* 'nose'.

M. E. *nether* 'nether, lower', according to Kock, P. B. B.

XXIII p. 513 foot-note from Scand., may depend on O. E. *neoþera* (cf. O. E. *neoþan*).

M. E. *pegge* 'pynne of tymbur' Pr. P. 390 : Dan. dial. *peg*, *pæg* 'reed' (Molbech, Dansk Dialektlexikon), related to Swed. *pigg* 'spike, point, pick', Norw. dial. *pigg* (Aasen), Dan. *pig*. O. E. *pegge* given by Kluge-Lutz means 'a pig', not 'a peg'. It occurs in a charter of Swinford copied into the Liber Albus at Wells.

M. E. *pel* 'a costly sort of cloth' : O. W. Scand. *pell*, O. Swed. *pæl(l)* (< Lat. *pallium*). Cf. Morsbach, M. E. Gramm. § 107 Anm. 5. Scand. origin is more than doubtful.

M. E. *plōh*, *ploȝh*, *plow* sb. 'plough' : O. W. Scand. *plógr*, Swed. *plog*, Dan. *plov*. O. E. *plōȝ* meant 'a measure of land', and Köppel, Arch. CIV p. 37, thinks the M. E. sense possibly due to Scand. influence. The sense 'plough', however, was evidently common Teutonic, as is shown by the other Teutonic languages, and probably existed also in O. E.

M. E. *raft* 'beam, plank' Av. Arth. XXV, N. E. *raft* : O. W. Scand. *raftr* (gen. *rapts*, pl. *raptar*) 'spar, beam', O. Dan. *raft* (see Fritzner[2] III p. 37), Swed. dial. *raft* (Rietz p. 520).

O. E. *raggig* 'setosus', M. E. *ragge* 'rag' P. S. 150, Gow., Shor., Pr. P. : O. W. Scand. *rǫgg*, Swed. *ragg*. See above p. 35 foot-note 2.

M. E. *rapen* 'rush, hasten, make haste', Gen. and Ex., Gow., Ch., Langl. P. Pl., Gaw. 1903, D. Troy, Pr. P. etc., *rape* sb. 'haste' Langl. P. Pl., Gow., A. P. II 233, D. Troy etc., M. E. *rap(e)* adj. 'swift', *rap(e)lī* adv. 'quickly' Langl. P. Pl., A. P. I 1168, M. H. etc. (see Stratm.-Bradley) : O. W. Scand. *hrapa* 'to fall, tumble down, to rush headlong, hurry', *hrap* sb. 'running, falling down', *hrapaliga* adv. (*fara hrapaliga* 'to rush headlong like a fool'), O. Swed. *rapa* 'tumble down, hurry', Swed. *rapp* adj. 'swift, quick', Swed. dial. *rappa sig* 'to make haste', Dan. *rap* (< **hrapp-*) 'swift, quick'. Cf. Dutch *rap* adj. 'gezwind', M. L. G. *rap* etc. (Franck s. v. *rap*). In some instances it is not possible to decide whether we have to do with forms containing originally *p* or *pp*.

M. E. *rap* sb. 'rap, ictus' Em., D. Troy, Alis., Octav., Pr. P., *rappen* vb. 'to rap, beat, pulso' Langl. P. P., Lud. Cov., Pr. P.

: Dan. *rap* sb. 'a blow, rap' (Dansk Ordb. Kiøbenh. 1829), Norw. dial., Swed. *rapp* 'a blow', Swed. *rappa* 'strike, beat'.

M. E. *rīven* 'to rive, tear, break', comp. *to-rīven* (see Stratm.-Bradley) : O. W. Scand. *rífa* 'to rive, tear', O. Swed. *rīva,* Dan. *rive*; cf. Dutch *rijven,* see Franck s. v. Germ. *reiben* probably rest on a base *wrīƀan* identical with Dutch *wrijven* 'to rub', cf. Kluge, Et. Wb.[6] s. v. *reiben.* As O. Swed. *rīva* cannot be from the same base as Dutch *wrijven* (this would correspond to an O. Swed. **vriva*) we must distinguish between two different Teutonic verbs. Otherwise Kluge-Lutz s. v. *rive.*

M. E. *rō* sb. 'quiet, peace' (comp. *un-rō* sb. 'disquiet' C. M., Perc.) Orrm., Marh., Rel. I 116 etc. is possibly rather to be derived from O. W. Scand. *ró,* Dan., Swed. *ro,* than from O. E. *rōw.* Cf. Brate p. 53.

M. E. *rōmen* 'to bellow, grumble' Ps. CIII 21, Av. Arth., Hamp. Ps., D. Arth. This northern word cannot be from an earlier **rāmen* < prehist. Scand. **rāma* (= Swed. *råma* 'to low'). It is rather to be derived from O. W. Scand. *róma* 'to talk loudly' (cf. O. W. Scand. *rómr* 'voice, ring of the voice, shouting, cheering', Dan. *rom* 'cheering' Dansk Ordb. 1829).

Late O. E., M. E. *rōt* L. Hol. Rood ed. Napier (E. E. T. S. 103 p. 4), Chr. 1127, Orrm., A. R., Ayenb., Ch. etc. : O. W. Scand. *rót,* Swed. *rot,* Dan. *rod.* Cf. above p. 179 foot-note 2, Morsbach, Anglia Beibl. VII p. 335, Napier, Acad. 1894 No. 1152 col. 457, Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 934.

M. E. *ruggen* 'rock, agitate' Pr. C., Langl. P. Pl., D. Arth., Pr. P. : O. W. Scand. *rugga* 'to shake, rock', Norw. dial. *rugga,* Swed. dial. *rugga* 'to move to and fro, shake'; cf. Dan. *rygge* 'to shake', *uryggelig* 'firm, not to be shaken', Swed. *rygga, orygglig.* Related words with *kk* are: N. E. *to rock,* Dan. *rokke* vb., Germ. *ruck* sb., *rücken* vb., O. W. Scand. *rykkia.*

M. E. *rūke* (*rŭke?*) sb. 'heap' A. P. 214, N. E. *ruck* 'heap, small pile' : Norw. dial. *ruka* 'a heap, pile' (Aasen), Swed. *ruka* 'a heap'. Scand. origin questionable; cf. M. E. *rukelen* 'to heap up', *ruken* vb. 'to crouch, huddle together'. Numerous related words with *k, g, gg* are found in the Scand. languages, *e. g.* O. W. Scand. *hroka* vb. 'fylde til Overflød eller Overmaal', *hroki* 'hvad der ligger ovenpaa eller overskyder det bredfulde Maal', Swed. dial. *roga, råga* 'a small heap', *rugge* 'a heap, quantity'.

M. E. *rumpe* 'cauda' Pr. P. 439, N. E. *rump* : Norw. dial. *rumpa,* O. Swed. *rumpa, rompa* 'tail', Dan. *rumpe* akin to Germ. *rumpf* etc. 'trunk, body'. The sense 'tail, cauda' seems to be typically Scandinavian.

M. E. *runkel* sb. 'wrinkle' C. M. 18840 : O. W. Scand. *hrukka,* O. Swed. *rynkia,* Dan. *rynke.* See Dial. Prov. p. 23 foot-note 2.

M. E. *sale* 'venditio', which has often been considered Scandinavian (cf. O. W. Scand., O. Swed. *sala* sb.) is, most probably, a native word. There is an O. E. *sala* 'venditio' (< **salo, *salu*) in Wr. Voc. 180, 16 (Suppl. to Ælfr. Gloss.); cf. Zupitza, Arch. LXXVI p. 213. Besides the native verb *sellan* renders the existence of a native sb. O. E. *salu* a priori very probable; cf. O. H. G. *sala* 'traditio'.

O. E., M. E. *sǣte, sę̄te* 'seat' Wint.-Bened.-R. ed. Schröer, Orrm., Ps., A. P., Pr. P. etc. (Brate p. 53, Kluge, Grundr.[2] p. 934) : O. W. Scand. *sǽti* n., Swed. *säte* n., Dan. *sæde* n. Cf. the native O. E. *sǣt* f. 'ambush' (= O. W. Scand. *sát* f., O. Swed. *sāt, forsāt* f. 'ambush').

M. E. *sīlen* 'to strain, colare' Cath. Angl. 339, L. C. C. 21, Hall. 743, N. E. dial. *sile* 'to strain, skim' Wall p. 119 : Norw. dial. *sīla,* Swed. *sila* 'to strain, filter',[1]) formed from Scand. *sīl* sb. 'strainer, filter' (< **sīh[w]ila-z*) and belonging to the root represented by O. E. *sēon* 'to strain, filter', Germ. *seihen.*

M. E. *silte* (written *cilte*) 'glarea' Pr. P. 77, N. E. *silt* 'a deposit of mud or fine soil from running or standing water, fine eartly sediment' : Norw. dial. *sylt, sylta* 'a low shore often flooded by high-water' (Aasen, Ross), Dan. *sylt* 'part of the shore which is sometimes flooded by high-water' (Dansk Ordb. 1848, Molb., Dansk Dialektlex.), Swed. dial. *sylta* 'bog, fen, palus' (Ihre, Dialektlex., cf. Molb. l. c.). The etymology given by Skeat, Et. Dict. is untenable.[2])

M. E. *slahter, slauhter* sb. 'slaughter' M. H. 38, Pr. C. 3367, Man. (H.) 91, Arth. and Merl. 3918, Pr. P. 458 : O. W. Scand.

---

[1]) L. Germ. *sīl* 'Schleuse zum Durchlassen oder Abfliessen des Binnenwassers' (Doornk.-Koolm.), *silen* 'aquas deducere' (Brem. Wb.) seems to represent an identical formation.

[2]) Bosw.-Toller gives an O. E. *swylt* 'a whirlpool, gurges' Hpt. Gl. 468, 72, which is however rather problematic. If such a word existed it is probably a native equivalent of M. E. *silte.*

slátr n. 'the meat of killed cattle', *slátra* 'to kill cattle' etc., Swed. dial. *slâter* 'killing, slaughter'; cf. O. W. Scand. *sláttr* gen. *sláttar*[1]) m. 'mowing of hay', *slá* 'to beat, hammer, kill, mow (hay)' (= O. E. *slēan*). There was a native O. E. sb. *sleaht, slieht* 'killing, slaughter' (= O. H. G. *slaht* sb. 'Schlagen, Züchtigung'). There is no corresponding word (with the formative *r*) known in other Teut. languages, and although there might have been such a formation in O. E. (cf. the analogous native N. E. *laughter*), *slaughter* is probably from Scand. This is also the view held by most scholars; cf. *e. g.* Zupitza, Anz. f. d. Altert. II p. 10, Sweet, H. E. S.[2] p. 293, Kluge-Lutz s. v., Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 936.

M. E. *slak*, dat. *slake* 'ravine' Ant. Arth. XXIII, Sir Degr. 333, Isum. 622, N. E. dial. *slack* 'a dell, glade, hollow' : Norw. dial. *slakke* 'a slight hollow on a level or slope' (Aasen), Swed. dial. *slack* adj. 'sloping'.

M. E. *snare* 'snare, noose, halter, pedica' Rel. I 7, Ch., Pr. P., etc. is derived by Kluge-Lutz, E. Et., Köppel, Arch. CIV p. 32 from O. W. Scand., Swed. *snara*, Dan. *snare*. The latter assumes the existence of an O. E. **snearh*, but only in the sense 'Saite'. This is no doubt incorrect. There is an O. E. *snēr* 'string of a musical instrument, fidis' but this word is not etymologically identical with *snare*, as it is no doubt from a base containing Teut. *ō*; cf. Germ. *schnur* 'a string, rope', O. W. Scand. *snøri* 'a twisted rope'. But the word *snare* is nevertheless to be found in O. E. : *snearan* 'tendiculam, decipulam, laqueum, quod tenditur leporibus et avibus' in the Aldh. Gl., edited by Bouterwek, Hpt. Zschr. IX p. 429 l. 23. As there are several words of presumable Scand. origin in these Glosses (*e. g. raggie* 'setosa') the word may be from Scand. As far as the form of the word goes, M. E. *snare* may be native as well as Scand.; concerning the treatment of the Teut. sound-group *-arh-* in English, see above p. 105.

M. E. *snart* adj. 'severe' Alex. (Sk.) 3633; adv. Gaw. 2003; see p. 20.

M. E. *sniȝen* 'to creep' Alex. (Sk.) 4095 : Swed. dial. *sniga*

---

[1]) Concerning the secondary *er* in Swed. *slâtter* 'mowing of hay', see Tamm, Fornnordiska feminina på *ti* och *iþa* p. 26 and foot-note 2.

'to sneak, steal away'. Dan. *snige* is ambiguous as possibly representing an earlier **snīka* (cf. O. E. *snīcan*).

M. E. *snīpe* 'snipe' Rel. I 82, Pr. P. 461 : O. W. Scand. *mýrisnípa* 'Scolopax gallinago'. Probably native in English. Cf. Kluge, Et. Wb. s. v. *Schnepfe.*

O. E. *sōl* 'sun' : O. W. Scand. *sól,* O. Swed., O. Dan. *sōl,* Cf. Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 934, E. St. VIII p. 479. But *sol* in the Ps. is probably the Latin word.

M. E. *sparthe* 'halberd, battleaxe' Gaw., Ch., Alex. (Sk.), Pr. P. : O. W. Scand. *sparða* 'an Irish battleaxe'. But the Scand. word is probably a loan-word.

M. E. *spink* 'a sort of bird' Voc. 189, N. E. *spink* 'the chaffinch' : Norw. dial. *spikke,* Swed. dial. *spink,* Dan. dial. (Molb., Dialektlex.) *spinke* 'a sort of sparrow', cf. Cent. Dict., Thurneysen Keltoroman. p. 73.

M. E. *stange* 'pole, stake' Gaw. 1614, N. E. *stang* : O. W. Scand. *stǫng,* Dan. *stang,* Swed. *stång* (= Germ. *stange,* Dutch *stang*; cf. O. E. *steng* 'pole, stake'). The E. word is probably native.

M. E. *ste, stegh* 'ladder' Alex. (Sk.), N. E. dial. *stee* 'ladder' Halliw. : O. W. Scand. *stĭgi, stegi,* Dan. *stige,* O. Swed. *stighi* (> Swed. *stege*) 'a ladder'. But cf. O. E. *stiȝe* sb. 'going up or down' and similar related words in O. E. and M. E.

M. E. *stumelen, stumren* 'to stumble' Pl. Cr., Langl. P. Pl., Pr. P., Rel. II 211 : Swed. dial. *stumla* (Hellquist, Ark. f. nord. fil. XIV p. 166), O. W. Scand. *stumra.* Cf. Dutch *stommelen,* L. Germ. *stummelen* 'hin und her schwanken, holpern, stolpern (Doornk.-Koolm.).

M. E. *swaren* vb. 'answer, respond' Orrm., Gaw., A. P., *sware* sb. 'answer, response' Orrm. 2422 : O. W. Scand. *svar* sb., *svara* vb., Swed., Dan. *svar* sb., Swed. *svara* vb., Dan. *svare* vb. But cf. O. E. *andswarian* vb. 'to answer', *andswaru* sb. 'answer'.

M. E. *tange* sb. 'sting, dagger, pugio' Wr. Voc., Pr. P. 496, cf. Halliw. *tang* 'that part of a knife or fork which passes into the haft', N. E. dial. *tang* 'pike, sting' (Wall p. 124) : O. W. Scand. *tangi* 'the pointed end by which the blade is driven into the handle', Swed. dial. *tange, tånge* 'point', related to O. H. G. *zangar* 'beissend, scharf' etc.

O. E. *taper-æx* 'a small axe' Chron. : O. W. Scand. *taparax* ,a small axe'. The Scand. word is from Russian.

M. E. *tatered* 'tattered, lacerated' Pl. Cr., Pr. C., Townl. : O. W. Scand. *tǫturr* 'rag, tatter', Norw. dial. *totra* 'rag' possibly akin to O. E. *tættec* 'rag'. Skeat, Et. D., Kluge-Lutz and others assume Scand. origin.

M. E. *tike* 'dog, churl' Langl. P. Pl. C. XXII 37, D. Arth. 3642, N. E. dial. *tike* : O. W. Scand. *tík*, Swed. *tik* 'a bitch'. The etymology of the Scand. word being unsettled — it is possibly a loan-word — the Scand. origin of the E. word is somewhat doubtful.

M. E. *tōm* adj. 'empty', sb. 'ease, leisure', *tēmen* 'to make empty, pour out', Scotch *toym, tume* (Flom p. 68) : O. W. Scand. *tómr* 'empty', *tóm* sb. 'emptiness, leisure', *tǿma* 'to make empty', O. Swed. *tōmbr* adj., *tøma* vb., Swed. *tom* adj., *tömma* vb. But there is an adj. *tōm* 'free from' in O. E. (Crīst 1212 : *mān-weorca tōme lifȝan*). Cf. O. Sax. *tômi(g)* 'frei von', O. H. G. *zuomig* 'vacans'. Still the sense and the localization of the M. E. words (see Stratm.-Bradley) render their Scand. origin rather probable.

M. E. *trillen* 'twirl' A. P. I 78, Ch., Octav., Pr. P. : Norw. dial. *trilla*, Swed. *trilla*, Dan. *trille* 'to troll, roll', identical with or borrowed from L. Germ. *trillen* 'hin- und herschütteln', Dutch *trillen* and akin to L. Germ. *trullen* 'rollen, wälzen', Norw. dial. *trulla*, M. E. *trollen* 'troll, roll'. The Engl. word is probably native.

M. E. *tunder* sb. 'tinder' Rel. I 220, Langl. P. Pl., Man. (F.) 14683, Pr. P. 506 : O. W. Scand. *tundr*, O. Dan. *tunder*. But probably a native form without *i*-mutation. Cf. O. E. *tynder*, Swed. dial. *tönner* (< *tynder*), Germ. *zunder*.

M. E. *waggen* 'to wag, shake, move' A. R., Rel. I 6, P. S. 333, Hav., Langl. P. Pl., Ayenb., Trev., Alex. (Sk.), Pr. P. etc., N. E. *to wag, waggle* : Swed. *vagga*, Norw., Swed. dial. *vagla*; cf. M. H. G. *wacken, wackeln*, M. L. G. *waggelen* 'sich hin und her bewegen, wackeln', Dutch *waggelen*. The E. words are probably native. Concerning the etymology, see von Friesen, Mediageminatorna p. 109.

M. E. *wale* sb. 'choice, option' Fragm. of Ælfr. Gramm. ed. Phillips p. 8, C. M., Ant. Arth., D. Troy, Clariodus (Curtis

p. 18), *wale* adj. 'good, choice' Gen. and Ex., Gaw., A. P., Alex. (Sk.), M. E. *walen* 'to choose' Gaw., A. P., Spec. 23, D. Troy, Alex. (Sk.), *welen* 'to choose' Iw. 2507, Man. (F.) 7340, N. E. dial. *wale* 'to choose, select; good, excellent'[1] : O. W. Scand., O. Swed. *val* sb. 'choice', O. W. Scand. *velja* 'to choose', O. Swed. *vælia*. Cf. O. H. G. *wala*, N. H. G. *wahl, wählen*.

M. E. *warpen* 'throw, bend, curvo' A. P., Alex. (Sk.), Townl., Pr. P. etc. : O. W. Scand. *varpa* 'throw, cast'. Cf. Morsbach, Me. Gramm. p. 156. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish from M. E. *werpen* (< O. E. *weorpan*). M. E. *warpen a webbe* is formed from O. E. *wearp* sb. 'a warp'.

M. E. *wawilēȝid* (*waugleeghed* Dubl. MS.) Alex. (Sk.) 1706 is, in all probability, not the same word as M. E. *waldēȝed* 'wall-eyed, with glaring eyes', which Kluge-Lutz, E. Et. derive from an O. E. *wealdenīȝe*, which I have not, however, been able to find in the O. E. literature.[2]) I derive the first member of M. E. *wawilēȝed* from O. W. Scand. *vagl*, Swed. *vagel* 'a beam in the eye'; cf. O. W. Scand. *vagleygr* adj. 'saadan som har Vagel i Øiet, glosøiet' (Fritzner). Early mod. E. *wauleeyed* may be from the same source, although the two words (viz. M. E. *wawilēȝed* and *waldēȝed*) may have very early been confused as to form and meaning. In the Wars of Alex. ed. Skeat we meet with both forms (*wawilēȝid* and *waldēȝed*, the latter 608) without any perceptible difference of sense.

M. E. *wehht, weȝt* 'weight' Orrm., Langl. P. Pl., Pr. C., A. P., Barb. : O. W. Scand. *vǽtt* f. 'weight' (*tt* < *ht*), O. Dan. *vett* (Jessen p. 277). The O. E. form is *wiht* (> M. E. *wiht, wiȝt*). Although the distribution of the M. E. form in question seems to point to Scand. origin, the *e*-vowel may very well be due to the influence of the verb *weȝen* 'to weigh'. The origin ot the word has been dealt with by Sweet, H. E. S.[2] 316, Knigge p. 23, Morsbach, Schriftsprache p. 69, Kluge-Lutz, E. Et. s. v. *weight*.

M. E. *-wer* in *pilewer* 'pillow-case, cervical' (Napier, Mod.

---

[1]) The *a* in *walen* vb. and *wale* adj. is from the sb.

[2]) Cf. O. W. Scand. *valdeygðr*, Dan. dial. *valdøiet* adj. 'som har dryppende Øine, surøiet' (Molb., Dial.-Lex.). Skeat, Notes on Engl. Et. p. 316 seems to consider M. E. *wawilēȝed* and *waldēȝed* to be identical words.

Lang. Quarterly 1897 p. 52) : O. W. Scand. *ver* 'covering', Swed. *var* (*kuddvar, bolstervar* etc.).

O. E. *wīcing* 'pirate' is recorded before the invasion times (Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 935), but as it refers chiefly to the Northmen, it is probably, in later times, an adoption of the Scand. word (O. W. Scand. *víkingr*). — In M. E. times there is a word *wykeng* to be found, Calendar of Patent Rolls of Edward I 1281—1292 p. 490, cf. A. Bugge, (Norsk) Historisk Tidsskrift 1898 p. 51, which means a man from the Norwegian district *Viken*. It is generally assumed that *wīcing* 'pirate' meant originally the same; but it is strange to find the word in English at so early a date.

M. E. *wikir* 'vimen' Pr. P. 527 : Swed. dial. *vekare, vekker, vikker* 'female tree of Salix pentandra', Dan. *vegerkurv* 'wicker-basket', *vøgger, vegre, vægger* etc. 'a pliant rod' (Molbech, Dansk Glossarium, Dansk Dialektlexikon). Is the word akin to O. H. G. *wih* 'populus', O. E. *wice* 'witch-elm', N. E. *wicken* 'mountain-ash or rowan-tree' (Cent. D.)?

M. E. *wīpe* sb. 'upupa' Wr. Voc. 640, 15, 702, 1, 762, 10, Pr. P. 530, N. E. dial. *wipes* sb. (E. Angl.) 'a plover' Wall p. 127 : Norw. dial., Swed. *vipa* 'lapwing', Dan. *vibe*.

M. E. *wisp, wips* 'wisp, torques, mempirium, a small bundle' Leg. 91, Langl. P. Pl., Pr. P., Wr. Voc. 595, 35, Townl. M., compound *ars-wisp* 'manpirium, anitergium' Wr. Voc., Pr. P. : Norw. dial. *visp* 'a small broom or whisk', Swed. *visp* 'whisk, twirling-stick'.

O. E. *witer, witter* 'wise' Chr. 1067, M. E. *witer* 'knowing, wise, evident' Orrm., Laȝ., Gen. and Ex., Alex. (Sk.) etc. : O. W. Scand. *vitr* (the *r* is radical) 'wise'. Deriv. O. E. *witran* 'to inform' Sermo in festis Stæ Mariæ virginis, Wr. Voc. 123, 23, M. E. *witeren* 'to make wise, make sure' Laȝ., Jul., Jos., A. P., M. E. *witerliche* 'surely' Orrm., Gen. and Ex., Hav., Langl. P. Pl. etc. : O. W. Scand. *vitra* 'to manifest, lay open, reveal', O. W. Scand. *vitrliga*, Swed. *veterligen*. — Cf. Brate p. 65, Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 935.

M. E. *witnen* 'attest, testify' A. R. 30, Will. 3462 : O. W. Scand. *vitna*, Dan. *vidne*, Swed. *vittna*.[1])

---

[1]) O. E. *witnes* Chr. E. 656 (*þās sindon þā witnes þe þǣr wǣron and þā þæt ȝewriten mid here fingre on Crīstes mēle*) is possibly the plur. of an O. E. sb. *witne 'witness' < O. W. Scand. *vitni*, Swed. *vittne*, Dan. *vidne*. Cf. Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 935. Otherwise Earle and Plummer, Glossary; a

List III.

Some words which have erroneously been derived from Scandinavian.

M. E. *bablen,* N. E. *to babble* 'to talk childishly, to prattle, chatter', is not a Scand. loan-word; it occurs in all Teutonic languages and is known in English as early as anywhere else, cf. N. E. D. M. E. *bablyn* 'to waver, oscillate, quiver, librillo' Pr. P. 20, *babelynge* 'vacillatio, librillatio' ibd., perhaps etymologically distinct from M. E. *bablen* 'to chatter', may possibly be borrowed from Scand.; cf. O. Dan. *bable* 'to vacillate (said of a light when the wind is blowing on it)', Kalkar.

M. E. *bagel, baghel* 'the staff or crosier of a bishop' is not from O. W. Scand. *bagall,* as is assumed in the N. E. D., but no doubt from Irish. It seems to me, for historical reasons, more probable that the Scandinavian word is from English, or that they are both from Irish; cf. Taranger, Den angelsaksiske Kirkes Indflydelse paa den norske p. 346, who calls O. W. Scand. *bagall* an Irish loan-word.

M. E. *bannen* 'to curse, anathemize, interdict'. O. E. *bannan* meant 'to summon', and Murray, N. E. D. thinks the senses 'to curse, anathemize, interdict', occurring first in north. dial., may be from Scand. But as he admits, the sb. *ban* 'anathemization, curse', which he does not derive from Scand., may have reacted upon the verb. In my opinion, the sense-development, whether originating in the sb. or in the vb.,[1]) may very well have taken place independently of Scandinavian. Cf. M. L. G. *bannen* 'to swear'.

M. E. *big* 'strong, validus, potens, rich, wealthy' I have tried to explain above p. 153 foot-note 1. Although its earlier

few lines before, the same people are called *witnesse,* n. pl. of *witnes* (*ic bidde þē brōðer Æðelrēd and mīne swustre . . . þet ʒe bēon witnesse*), which in my opinion, speaks against Kluge's explanation of *witnes.*

[1]) It seems to me the best explanation of the sense-development in question if we start from M. Lat. *bannum, bannus* 'a formal ecclesiastical denunciation, anathema, excommunication' (cf. M. E. *þe pǫpes banne,* Germ. *kirchenbann*) and look upon this word as the original cause of the development of the meanings of the word in English as well as in Scandinavian. For historical points of view, I refer to W. Sickel, Zur Geschichte des Bannes, Marburger Universitätsprogramm 1886.

occurrence was chiefly northern, it would hardly be right to assume Scand. origin, as no fully corresponding Scand. word is known (only the non-mutated Norw. dial. *bugge* sb. 'a mighty man', *bugga* adj. 'rich, wealthy, powerful') and as *g* is no proof of Scand. introduction. I want to point this out here, as the quoted foot-note (p. 153) seems to have been misunderstood by Schmidt, Zur Heimatsbestimmung des Havelok, Göttingen 1900, p. 29, 84, who, referring to the same foot-note, gives the word as Scandinavian.

M. E. *blunt* 'blunt, dull, stupid' Orrm., A. P., Ch., Pr. P. — Stefánsson, Academy 1890, p. 344 assumes Scand. origin: "now I submit that Orrm has treated *blundr, blund* [the part pple. of *blunda*] as adj. ptc. and in analogy with *forrgarrt* and *want* formed the neutr. *blunt* to be used for all genders". This explanation is rendered improbable by the intr. sense of the Scand. word *blunda* 'to close one's eyes'; *blundr* sb. means 'slumber, sleep'; cf. *blundskaka* 'to wink with the eyes', *blundstafir* 'sleep-giving, soporific runes'. Besides, the past ptc. cf. *blunda* was *blundaðr,* not **blundr.* Neither is there any adj. *blundr* known in Scandinavian. I prefer — like Brate, P. B. B. X p. 34 — to consider *blunt* to be a native English word representing another ablaut than N. H. G. *blintzeln.*

M. E. *chaft* 'the jaw' C. M., Ant. Arth., Cath. Angl. is generally derived from O. W. Scand. *kiaptr, kiǫptr,* Swed. *käft* (< **kiaft*); thus also N. E. D. As there is no case known in which Scand. *k* has become English *ch,*[1]) and as it is not probable that the following *i̯* (due to the Scand. breaking of an original *e* > *i̯a*), if developed in Scand. as early as the times of the Danelag,[2]) has caused such a transition (*ki̯* > *ch*) in English, Scand. origin is to be rejected. I suppose the form to be due to a blending of M. E. *chavel* (< O. E. *ceafl*) and M. E. **keft* (< Old Scand. *kiaft-*). It may be noted that in C. M. 7510 where the Cott. M. S. has *chaftes* the other MSS. have *chaveles.*

---

[1]) Stratm.-Bradley give a M. E. *cheten* 'to console, cheer' Hom. I 233, but this is evidently, as is pointed out by Morris, O. E. Hom. I p. 324, an error for *cheren* and cannot be derived from O. W. Scand. *kǽta* 'to gladden'.

[2]) In Scand. loan-words the source-words of which contain, in historical times, an *ia* (< *e*), we always find *e* (not **ia*) *e. g.* M. E. *skerre* 'timid', *ker* 'marshy ground', *fell* 'mountain'; see next chapter.

M. E. *daw(e)ning* 'dawning' which has often been explained as borrowed from Scand. (O. Swed. *daghning*), is no doubt a genuine English formation from O. E. *dazung* 'dawn, day-break', the *n* being due to the influence of *morning, evening* (concerning *morning* and its relationship to O. E. *morzen*, see Erdmann, Språkvetensk. Sällsk. i Upsala Förh. 1882—85 p. 138). The *n* in N. E. *dawn* is no doubt from the sb. *dawning*. This explanation of N. E. *dawn, dawning,* which seemed the only natural one to me several years ago, has in the meantime been given also by Köppel, Arch. CVI p. 34 f.

M. E. *firre* 'fir' (cf. *firren* adj. 'made of fir' Hav. 2078) is hardly, as has sometimes been supposed, a Scand. loan-word. Although it is not settled whether an O. W. Scand. *fyra* really existed (see Fritzner s. v.), there are forms with *y* recorded both in East and West Scand.; see Tamm p. 181, Jessen p. 70. The M. E. word is the equivalent of Mod. German *Föhre.* It is true that the *rr* offers some difficulties (stem **furhįōn*), but it is not more easily accounted for by the assumption of Scandinavian origin.

N. E. *glance* cannot, as is generally supposed, be a Scand. loan-word, as the Scand. words (Swed. *glans,* Dan. *glands*) from which it has been derived are borrowed from German.

O. E. *hamelian,* M. E. *hamelen* 'to maim, mutilate' is not, as has often been supposed, a Scand. loan-word. In the Laws of Ælfred there is a sb. *hamola* 'a mutilated, maimed man' (cf. Liebermann, Arch. XCVIII p. 127). Cf. O. H. G. *hamal* 'maimed, mutilated', O. H. G. *hamalôn* 'to mutilate'. Native origin is assumed by Murray N. E. D., Jellinghaus, Anglia XX p. 465.

M. E. *loken* 'to lock', by many scholars derived from Scand., is native and probably formed from the sb. O. E., M. E. *loc* 'clausura'. The original form of the verb was O. W. Scand. *lúka,* O. E. *lūcan*; also O. W. Scand. *loka* vb. seems to be of secondary (nominal) origin. The explanation of the sb. *lock* given by Kluge-Lutz is not correct.

M. E. *masen* 'to maze, make or become dizzy', *amasen* 'amaze', which has very often been derived from Scand., is no doubt English. The p. pple *amasod* occurs in Wulfstāns Homilies. Cf. Mayhew, E. St. XII p. 299, Skeat, Notes on Engl. Et. p. 4.

M. E. *slike* 'smooth, sleek' Hav., Rom. Rose, Pall., Pr. P., N. E. *sleck, slick* has been derived from an alleged O. W. Scand. *slíkr* 'sleek, smooth'. The existance of such an adj. is very doubtful. Cleasby and Vigfusson quote the word from a verse in Biarnar Saga: *hrognkelsi líkr var á holdi slíkr.* The meaning of this Scand. word is not at all settled; Egilsson translates it with 'lentus humor'. At any rate it does not seem advisable to base the Scand. origin of the M. E. *slike* on a word which has probably never existed in Scand.[1]) I consider M. E. *slike* as well as the vb. *slikien* 'to polish, make smooth' native words.

O. E. *snǣdan* 'to lunch', *snǣding* 'lunch' is not, as is assumed by Kluge, Grundr.[2] I p. 934, from O. W. Scand. *snǽða* 'to take a meal', but the Scand. word is most certainly borrowed from English. The original sense of the word was 'to cut into slices'. Cf. Sweet, A.-S. Dictionary.

---

[1]) The O. W. Scand. *slikr*, whatever its meaning might have been, is proved by the rime (or assonance) to have contained ī. The vowel of the M. E. word was most probably short; cf. Luick, Unters. p. 293 f.

Chapter III.
Miscellaneous Notes.

1.
The Scandinavian Invasion.

Several questions involved by the Scandinavian loan-word material cannot be weighed from every point of view without a fair knowledge of the history of the Scandinavion invasion. Thus the question of the dialectal provenience of the loan-words, which will be treated in this chapter, must necessarily be looked at in the light of historical facts. Before I proceed to treat this question I think a brief survey of the history of the Northmen in England would be useful for the better understanding of the subject referred to.

The first time we hear of Scandinavian pirates in England is in the following passage in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for the year 787: *hēr nam Beorhtric cing Offan dohtor Ēadburȝe. And on his daȝum cōmon ǣrest III scipa Norðmanna, and þā se ȝerēfa þǣr tō rād, and hīe wolde drīfan tō þæs cinges tūne, þȳ þe hē nyste hwæt hīe wǣron, and hine man þǣr ofslōh. þæt wǣron þā ǣrestan scipu Deniscra manna þē Anȝelcynnes land ȝesōhtan.* One of the manuscripts offers instead of *III scipa Norðmanna* the reading: *III scypu Norðmanna of Hæreðalande.* All scholars who have dealt with this passage seem to agree about the meaning of the words *Deniscra manna* and to consider the last sentence to originate from a later time when all Vikings that visited England were called Danes. About the word *Norðmen,* on the other hand, opinions vary. Its meaning depends on the signification of the word *Hæreðaland.* Munch identified it with *Hardesyssel* in Denmark, Lappen-

berg, Maurer, Storm and others with *Hordaland* in Norway. Steenstrup declares the passage to be an error of the scribe for *ofherian þat land.* Bugge and Taranger [1]) are of opinion that *Hordaland* is the only possible interpretation. Considerations of space forbid me entering on their arguments, which seem to me to be rather plausible. For our purposes it is, however, quite irrelevant of what nationality those Vikings were: during the first period of the Scandinavian invasion the object of the invaders seems to have been mere plunder, and it is not until the Northmen began to effect permanent settlements in the country (in the second half of the ninth century) [2]) that they may be assumed to have exercised any influence worth mentioning on the development of the English language. In 793 the Northmen plundered the monastery of Lindisfarne and in the next year that of Wearmouth. After this England was freed from further assaults till the year 832. The previous ravages of the Vikings seem to have taken place in the north of England; this time they plundered the Isle of Sheppey. Next year they returned with 35 large ships, landed on the coast of Wessex and subsequently defeated the West-Saxon army at Charmouth in Dorsetshire. The Northmen now increased in number every year, and although they were defeated several times by the West-Saxon king Ecȝberht and his son Æthelwulf, they continued to harry and desolate the country with the utmost ferocity. They now spread over vast parts of the whole of England. In 851 the Vikings wintered for the first time in the Isle of Thanet. This marks a second period in the Scandinavian invasion. Before that date, they had always returned to their ships before the arrival of winter and sailed away with what they had collected. Now comes a time in which the Northmen begin to conquer land and settle in the country. The actual settlement did not, however, take place till about 865. In this year a numerous army of Vikings lands in the Isle of Thanet; the next year the Northmen winter in East-Anglia, whereupon they march north-

---

[1]) Taranger, Den angelsaksiske Kirkes Indflydelse paa den norske p. 19 ff.

[2]) Freeman I p. 12, 44 f.

wards, cross the Humber and seize York; the conquest of Northumberland was now easily carried out. In 868 they seized Nottingham, whereupon the army returned to York and stopped there a year; in 870 they conquered East-Anglia after a terrible carnage and killed its King Eadmund. Northumberland and East-Anglia thus being under the sway of the invaders, the Mercians terror-stricken hastened to conclude a peace with them by which they became their tributaries. The supremacy of Wessex established by Ecȝberht[1]) was now reduced to a mere nothing after the loss of all her vassals north of the Thames. And soon the invasion was to threaten also the independence of Wessex. King Æthelred, supported by his younger brother Ælfred, offered a valiant resistance to the invaders.[2]) Æthelred died in the thick of the struggle and was succeeded by Ælfred (April 871). After some battles and smaller engagements, a sort of peace was made, and the Vikings at last retreated to the annexed parts of the country; Northumbria and a part of Mercia, whose last king was deposed, were constantly in their power, and the land was divided between them; the colonisation of Mercia went on rapidly. After some time, new attacks were made on Wessex, but Ælfred at first succeeded in saving his country. In the famous year of 878, however, his kingdom was threatened with perfect annihilation. A strong army of Northmen suddenly seized Chippenham and from thence spread, in powerful detachments, all over Wessex. A general panic arose, the inhabitants of the country had to choose between submission and flight. Ælfred himself, no hope of resistance being left, had to hide, with his small troop of followers, in the Isle of Athelney, among the marshes of Somersetshire. "Men might well deem", to use the words of Freeman, "that the Empire of Ecȝberht, and the Kingdom of Cerdic itself, had vanished for ever". It is too universally known to need further comment, how he watched closely, from the fort he had raised, the movements of his enemy, how he succeeded at last in gathering his troops to his standard and ultimately secured

[1]) Freeman I p. 41 f.

[2]) For further details, see Worsaae, Den danske Erobring p. 94—97.

the victory. By the peace of Wedmore, the Northmen were bound to evacuate Wessex and part of Mercia, and Guthrum, the king of East-Anglia, adopted Christianity and in baptism received the name of Æthelstan. The Northmen, now nominally Ælfreds vassals, were granted the possession of a large part of England: the boundary between Ælfreds kingdom and the dominion of the Northmen started from the Thames, along the Lea to its source, then to Bedford and along the Ouse to Watling-street and then along Watling-street to the Welsh border.[1]) Roughly speaking, Watling-street became henceforth the boundary between Saxon and Scandinavian England. The Scandinavian colonies probably formed a conglomeration of small republics, with the exception of the kingdoms of East-Anglia and Northumbria. Cf. Grueber II p. LIII. — Towards the end of Ælfreds reign the struggle began again. An enormous Viking fleet, simultaneously with the fleet of the Norman chieftain Hesten (consisting of 80 ships), visited the shores of England and devastated the country. In this they were helped by the Northmen settled in East-Anglia and Northumbria. But at last quiet was restored and the Northmen were reduced at least in so far as to be forced to keep to the terms of the peace of Wedmore. How fearful the struggle must have been, is sufficiently shown by the words of the Chronicle (A. D. 897): *"næfde se here, Godes þonces, Anȝelcyn ealles forswīðe ȝebrocod!"*

Ælfred was succeeded by his son Eadweard, who completed the work begun by his father. In this he was assisted by his sister Æthelfled, the "Lady of the Mercians", who built a range of fortresses against the Northmen. The latter had fortified the towns of Lincoln, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester and Stamford and from those strongholds, called the confederacy of the "Five Boroughs", had mastered the sorrounding country. Eadweard at first recovered from the Northmen the whole of Mercia, East-Anglia and Essex and ultimately received the submission of Northumberland. By the submission of Wales, Strathclyde and Scotland he became the over-lord of the

[1]) See *e. g.* Thorpe, Ancient Laws and Institutions p. 152 f., Freeman I p. 48 foot-note, Worsaae, Den danske Erobring p. 111, Steenstrup II p. 75, IV p. 38. From linguistic points of view it is of importance that London belonged, at least since 886, to the English dominion.

whole island. Through the famous battle of Brunanburh (937), Northumbria, which Eadweard had brought under his vassalage, was made an integral portion of the kingdom by Eadweard's son and successor, Æthelstan. During the reigns of his brothers Eadmund and Eadred, the Northumbrians revolted several times, and time after time succeeded in setting up kings of their own. In 954 their last king *Yric* (the Norwegian ex-king *Eiríkr Blóðøx*) was expelled by themselves and they submitted to Eadred. Thus that Scandinavian colony which had resisted the English annexations longer than the others, ceased to exist as an independent state. Still there are reasons for believing that all Scandinavian England continued to be governed by "Danish law" and retained a certain independence.[1]) During the following 35 years we hear very little of Scandinavian invasions.[2]) We have reason to believe that the relations between the English and Scandinavians settled in England now grew, on the whole, less hostile; the Christianisation of the latter was now completed,[3]) which may have led to a partial reconciliation of the two races. This is illustrated by the friendly relations of King Eadgar to the Scandinavian settlers (see Steenstrup III p. 174 ff., Freeman I p. 464, Worsaae, Den danske Erobring p. 229 ff.). It is even known that Northmen settled in England, or descendants of Northmen took service under the English kings against the later invasions of the Vikings.[4]) Those Scandinavian settlers and their offspring were land-owners and quite as much exposed to the ravages of their kinsmen as the English themselves; intermarriage must also have tied the two races more closely together.

The wars which began towards the end of the tenth century formed the first step towards the third period of the

---

[1]) Cf. Grueber II p. LXV, Steenstrup III p. 62, 175 ff.

[2]) Chr. 966: *Hēr þored Gunneres sunu forhergode Westmōringaland*; Chr. 980—982, 988 tells us of several piratical incursions. None of these incursions seems to have led to any settlement.

[3]) Cf. Worsaae, Den danske Erobring p. 222 ff.

[4]) Thus the Chronicle tells us that the East-Angles fought on the English side against the Vikings in 992. Of the East-Angles a great percentage were, no doubt, descendants of the Scandinavians who had settled there during the second half of the 9th cent.

invasions. The time of mere local settlement was superseded by a time of political conquest.[1]) In 991 a serious Scandinavian attack, seemingly with the intention of making a settlement, was made on the East of England. After the battle of Maldon, in which the English were defeated, the Northmen were bought off by King Æthelred; a considerable number of them seem, nevertheless, to have settled in the country.[2]) Next year the Northmen were defeated in a naval battle, whereupon they turned their course northward, attacked Northumbria and ravaged the country on both sides of the Humber (993). The inhabitants of these parts were no doubt, to a great extent, Scandinavians or of Scandinavian descent, but they seem at first to have offered a strong resistance to the pirates. The treason of their leaders, who seemed also to have been of Scandinavian descent, secured the field to the invaders.[3]) This was the direct forerunner of an event which all at once opens the third period of the Scandinavian invasions. According to the Chronicle, Anlaf[4]) and Swezen[5]) sailed up the Thames with 94 ships and laid siege to London (994). Their attempts on the town failed and they sailed away and ravaged the coasts of Essex, Kent, Sussex and Hampshire; at last they obtained possession of horses and rode through the country, pillaging, burning and murdering.[6]) Again the invaders were bought off by the king with a considerable sum of money. Although Anlaf, mainly from religious reasons, was prevailed upon to promise never more to invade England and sailed away to his own country, and although Swezen, too, soon went on

---

[1]) Cf. Freeman I p. 306. The fleet of the Northmen is said to have consisted of 390 ships, Steenstrup III p. 228.

[2]) Freeman I p. 311.

[3]) O. W. Scand. *Olafr Tryggvason*, killed in the battle of Svoldern (1000). He was not yet, at that time, king of Norway, as Freeman wrongly calls him.

[4]) By O. W. Scand. historians called *Sveinn Tiuguskegg,* Danish *Svend Tveskjæg.* Swezen (*Sveinn*) was since 988 king of Denmark.

[5]) Chron. 994: *and hī þanon fērdon and wrohton þæt mæste yfel þe æfre æniz here dōn mihte on bærnette and herzunge and on manslihtum æzðer be ðām særiman on Ēast-Seaxum and on Cent-lande and on Sūð-Seaxum and on Hamtūn scīre. and æt nyxtan nāman heom hors. and ridon swā wīde swā hī woldon. and unaseczendlice yfel wircende wæron.*

other expeditions and did not return in person to England till 1003, the ravages of the Northmen were renewed on a terrible scale especially in the years 997—99 and 1001. In 1001 they were bought off by the sum of 24,000 pounds. It is probable that a great part of those Scandinavian troops were sent out by Swezen to weaken the power of Wessex. The East and North of England, where the Scandinavian settlers lived, were left in peace. As the Vikings did not, as a rule, hesitate to invade the coasts of the Scandinavian countries, it is improbable that they now abstained from visiting those parts of England merely because of their being populated by men of their own race. The object of the invaders was now certainly not mere plunder; their aim was, no doubt, chiefly of a political nature, namely to do preparatory work for a definite conquest of England.[1])

The terrible massacre of the "Danes" on Saint Brice's Day 1002, on which occasion Gunhild, the sister of Swezen, was put to death, called for vengeance on the part of the Danish king. In 1003 he sailed to England and ravaged Wessex; next year he turned to East-Anglia, a part of the country largely populated by Northmen and descendants of Northmen. He harried and burned Norwich, the chief town of East-Anglia, and plundered the country. A stubborn resistance was offered to him by the East-Anglian commander Ulfcytel, a man proved by his name to have been of Scandinavian origin. In 1005 the Danish king sailed home; next year a new invasion began which must have been particularly severe.[2]) A heavy tribute was again paid to the sea-rovers (1007). Thus two years' respite was obtained. But in 1009 several fleets or detachments, one of them commanded by the famous Jarl Thurcytel, attacked several parts of the South of England. Next year East-Anglia was overrun and Ulfcytel defeated in the battle of Ringmere, chiefly owing to the treachery of his Danish thegn Thurcytel. The whole of the country, with the exception of Northumberland and the western and northern shires

---

[1]) Cf. Worsaae, Den danske Erobring p. 256.

[2]) Chr. 1006: *Hē hæfdon ælce scīre on West-Sexum stīðe ƷemarcoD mid bryne and mid herƷunge.*

of Mercia, were terribly ravaged by fire and sword. The power of resistance of the English being now thoroughly exhausted, peace was bought at the enormous price of 48000 pounds (1011). As this sum could not, however, be fully paid at once, the ravages continued for some time. The Jarl Thurcytel, who was now probably baptised, joined the English in 1012, and he and his men became a faithful body-guard of the English king against their own countrymen. Swezen, who had not visited England for nine years, now appeared again. In 1013 he sailed to Sandwich in Kent. But he abstained from further ravages in the South of England, probably from fear of his old enemy Thurcytel.[1] Instead, he turned to the districts which were largely populated by men of his own race. Northumbria and soon the whole Danelag (from the sea to Watling-street) submitted to him without resistance and acknowledged him as their king. Then he proceeded with his force, largely recruited in the Danelag, across Watling-street, and as soon as he had entered what was strictly English territory, he began the most fearful ravages. At last he was acknowledged king of the whole country (1013). Thurcytel and his men still stood by their oaths to the West-Saxon King Æthelred and took him under their protection, and we now witness a curious state of things: "the monarchy of Cerdic was now", to use the words of Freeman, "confined to the decks of forty-five Scandinavian war-ships. If the West-Saxon banner was anywhere displayed, it could have been only on the masts of Thurcytel and his sea-rovers".

After a short reign Swezen died (1014), and Æthelred was restored to the throne by the English witan. Swezen's son Cnut, who had been elected king by the Danish fleet,[2] was proclaimed an outlaw from England and driven out of the country. But he returned in 1015 and invaded Wessex, which soon submitted to him. In 1016 he marched with a mixed force of Danes and West-Saxons against Mercia and soon the whole country, with the exception of London, was

---

[1]) Th. had belonged to the Vikings of Jomsborg, who were once Swezen's deadly foes. Cf. Worsaae, Den danske Erobring p. 244 f., 270.

[2]) Freeman I p. 404.

in his power.[1]) On the death of Æthelred, Cnut was chosen king by all the witan, with the exception of those of London, who elected Æthelred's son Eadmund. The latter soon succeeded in recovering Wessex, and a violent fight arose between the two rival kings. In four of five pitched battles Eadmund was victorious, but was beaten in the sixth, the murderous battle of Assandun. Among those who fell is to be noted the above-mentioned Ulfcytel. The kingdom was now divided between Eadmund and Cnut. But the death of Eadmund (Nov. 1016) soon made Cnut, there being no competitors, king of the whole realm. His election by the witan of all England took place in Jan. 1017. The accession of Cnut to the English throne put an end to the Scandinavian invasions. Cnut, the King of all England and of all Denmark (and Norway), became much more an English than a Danish king and valued England, the centre and the seat of government of his empire, most of all his dominions, whereas Denmark and Norway became practically dependencies of England. "And he not only identified himself with England; he identified himself in a special manner with the purely Saxon part of England."[2]) He went so far in his preference for England that Englishmen were largely substituted for Danes in the highest offices, while he banished or executed a considerable number of Danes. The greater part of the Danish fleet was sent back to Denmark, and no wars were carried on within English territories during the eighteen years of his reign. The Scandinavian settlements may have increased during his reign,[3]) but they must have taken place in a peaceful way; and in the laws, no distinction was made between Scandinavians and Englishmen.[4]) At any rate, the English had no reason to complain, and we may justly assume

---

[1]) It is a remarkable fact that West-Saxons and Danes commanded by a Danish leader (joined by the West-Saxon traitor Eadric) went to fight against a population largely consisting of Scandinavians and descendants of Scandinavians but reigned and commanded by the West-Saxon Ætheling Eadmund (Freeman I p. 414).

[2]) Freeman I p. 448.

[3]) A large Danish colony seems now to have settled in London, see Freeman I p. 538; they had a burial-place of their own, Freeman I p. 572.

[4]) There was a difference, but of a merely local character, so far that the inhabitants of the Danelag were subjected to laws differing from

that the amalgamation of the two races proceeded undisturbedly. Those who were still heathens were Christianized, not only in England but also in Denmark, which was provided with bishops and other ecclesiastics from England. After the death of Cnut (1035), some parts of the country (Northumberland, Mercia and London) elected Harold, the supposed son of Cnut and his concubine or Danish wife Ælfȝifu of Northhampton, while the West-Saxons elected the king of Denmark Harthacnut, son of Cnut and his queen Emma.[1]) Soon the union between Wessex and Denmark was broken: Harthacnut was deposed by the West-Saxons and Harold elected their king (1037), but on Harold's death (1040) the Danish king was chosen by the witan of all England. The heavy Danegelds which were imposed by Harthacnut and the brutal way in which they were extorted by his Danish body-guard (the "Housecarls"), the merciless burning of Worcester and the ravaging of Worcestershire were not acts of Danish oppression; all the subjects of the land, English and Danish, had to suffer from those taxes and ravages and they were not inflicted by Danes as Danes on Englishmen as Englishmen.[2]) The Danes settled in England and their English fellow-subjects may therefore be supposed to have lived still in friendly relations with each other. The fierce civil wars in Northumbria, going on from generation to generation, and especially sanguinary during Harthacnut's reign, were hardly of a racial character, but were largely hereditary contests in which the Northumbrian Danes and Norwegians took a lively part. After the death of Harthacnut (1042), we hear very little of Scandinavians in England.[3]) No doubt, the amalgamation of English and Scandinavians (also those of the last importation, during the

---

those of the other parts of the country; but whether those inhabitants were Danes or Englishmen was thoroughly indifferent.

[1]) The apparent motives of the two parties for their choice (as represented by Freeman I p. 535 ff.) throw some light on the provincial feelings of the time, and is also interesting from the point of view of the feelings of the Danish provinces compared with those of the West-Saxons.

[2]) Freeman I p. 578 f., II p. 127.

[3]) There was an opposition to Eadward's election, apparently in the interest of the king of Denmark and no doubt upheld chiefly by the Danish followers of Harthacnut cf. Freeman II p. 9, 11.

reigns of Cnut and Harthacnut) now went on rapidly. The predilection of Eadward the Confessor for Normans, his Normanizing tendencies in general and the struggle between natives (the Scandinavian settlers included) and foreigners for dominion may have tended largely to the consolidation of the former foes, a consolidation which must have been complete after the Norman conquest. This is fairly illustrated by the great number of Scandinavian proper names of persons the bearers of which were most decidedly English in all respects. Thus, several of the children of Godwine, the great Earl of the West-Saxons, were called by names of Scandinavian origin (*Harold, Swezen, Tostiz, Gunhild*); which is, in this case, as in many others, accounted for by their Scandinavian mother (Freeman II p. 35 f.). And the illegitimate child of the Englishman Swezen, son of Godwine, with the Abbess of Leominster, was called by the Scandinavian name *Hakon* (Freeman II p. 891). We also find — even from the middle of the 10th century — numerous ecclesiastics called by Scandinavian names, a fact that also points to the social levelling of the two nationalities.[1]) — The Scandinavians soon learned to identify themselves with the land in which they had settled and to live as Englishmen under the Laws of England.[2]) Their language, which must comparatively early have been largely mixed up with English elements, differed so very little from the English tongue that they could hardly, in this respect, be looked upon by their English kinsmen as aliens in the strictest sense. It is true that Northumberland retained for a long time the distinct character of a separate state, governed, for the most part, by Danish earls. But the rising of Northumberland against Godwine's son, Tostiz, who had been appointed Earl of the Northumbrians by Eadward (1055), did not break out until 10 years after the appointment of Tostiz and was wholly justified by his tyranny. Northumbria had hitherto, ever since the time when she chose her own kings, been ruled by Earls chosen from

[1]) See the Index to Freeman's Hist. of the Norm. Conquest, Worsaae, Den danske Erobring p. 225 f. As an example the name Thurstān may serve. There are in this Index to be found one Archbishop and three Abbots called by this name.

[2]) Cf. Freeman II p. 127.

among her own people: the distrust with which the West-Saxon Tostiȝ must have been received in Northumberland[1]) was rather due to local jealousy and to the feeling of provincial independence than to the feelings of Scandinavians towards Englishmen. The names of those who attended the rebel assembly at which Tostiȝ was deposed show that Englishmen as well as men of Scandinavian descent took part in the revolt.[2]) In the same light we have to look upon the refusal of the Northumbrians, in the first instance, to acknowledge Harold (1066).[3]) When Harold Hardrada the same year invaded Northumbria, a stubborn resistance, though finally unsuccessful, was offered to him in the battle of Fulford, and when, after the surrender of York, the Northumbrians agreed to follow Harold against southern England, we have no right to ascribe this agreement to any racial sympathies with the Norwegian invaders but to quite different motives and circumstances.[4]) On the contrary, when Harold, the English king, delivered York from the Northmen, he was received with joy: "provincial jealousies were lulled for a moment in the actual presence of the enemy, and the Danes and Angles of York pressed eagerly to welcome the West-Saxon deliverer".[5]) And the Northumbrians, no doubt, gladly aided the English king in the decisive battle of Stamfordbridge. When in 1069 the English coast was once more visited by a Scandinavian fleet, things had changed in every respect. The Danish king was now welcomed as an ally against the Norman oppressor, and equally so by the English and their Scandinavian fellow-subjects, who had both now merged, in many respects, into one people;[6]) and not only Northumbria, but all England, would, no doubt, have preferred the kindred king of Denmark and his Danes to the Normans.[7])

[1]) Freeman II p. 376 ff.

[2]) Freeman II p. 483 f.

[3]) Freeman III p. 59.

[4]) Freeman III p. 352 f.

[5]) Freeman III p. 363.

[6]) Worsaae, Den danske Erobring p. 383, Symeon of Durham, Historia regum § 153: Affuit et Cospatricus comes cum totis viribus Northymbrorum, unanimiter omnes contra Normannos congregati.

[7]) Concerning this, the last Danish invasion, I refer to Freeman IV p. 247 ff., 253 ff., 266 ff., 283 ff.

I have now to enter on a few questions of a more linguistic character. A problem which is of the greatest interest but which seems utterly impossible to solve definitely is: how long did the Scandinavians in England continue speaking their own language? The records here leave us entirely in the lurch. After the Norman conquest, the contrast of nationality between English and Scandinavians must have disappeared thoroughly during their conjoint struggle against the new invader. Still, the Scandinavian settlers may have kept on speaking their original tongue — although largely mixed with English elements — for a long time after the conquest, but nevertheless have been regarded as countrymen by the English: the two idioms differed so very little from each other, that they may have been looked upon nearly as dialects of one language, the English language. The fact that we never hear of "Danes" settled in England after some 10 years after the Norman conquest,[1]) therefore, does not necessarily prove the extinction of the northern tongue in the 11th century. Neither does the total absence of Scandinavian linguistic records of those times prove anything to the contrary. Even the English literary monuments of the parts of England where the Northmen settled are extremely scarce before the 13th century; and besides, we may rightly assume that the Northmen, who did not know, on their first arrival in England, any other alphabet than the Runes, were taught to write in English by their English kinsmen and therefore, when writing, availed themselves of the English (West-Saxon) language;[2]) even the English of the non-West-

---

[1]) The Laws of Henry I (1100—1135) still retain the old division of England into 3 parts, one of which is "Danorum provincia", and distinguish between West-Saxon, Mercian and Danish Law (cf. Symeon of Durham, who died about 1135: *sunt hæ 32 sciræ divisæ per tres leges, West-Sexenalaga, Denelaga, Merchenalaga*), but although the Scandinavian language was probably still talked in England during his reign, this is not necessarily proved by the facts in question, which may be due merely to tradition.

[2]) In MS. Cotton Caligula A. XV 4º there are two lines written with runic letters in the Scandinavian language; see Bugge, En olddansk Runeoptegnelse i England, Aarbøger f. nord. Oldkyndigh. og Hist. 1899 p. 263 ff. As for other runic monuments in the Scandinavian language found in England, see Worsaae, Den danske Erobring p. 223 foot-note 1, p. 410 foot-note 3,

Saxon parts of England may be assumed towards the end of the O. E. period to have largely written, not in their own dialects, but in West-Saxon, owing to the literary supremacy of that idiom. But it is probable, too, that the Scandinavians, also when speaking, availed themselves early of English; they were, no doubt, to a great extent, bilingual, like so many inhabitants of districts, the idiom of which differs perceptibly from what is considered to be the standard language of a country. And this may also account for the fact that Scandinavian settlers are not mentioned after the conquest.

As has been pointed out before, the Scandinavian invasions fall into three periods. During the first period (787—about 860) the object of the invaders was mere plunder; during this period no linguistic influence, worth mentioning, of Scandinavian on English could take place.

The second period (about 860—about 990) was a period of settlement. Most of those settlements took place during the last half of the 9th century. Vast parts of the country were now in the possession of the Northmen and retained the character of distinct states for more than 100 years. The English of the districts subjugated by the invaders were very likely often forced to learn the language of the masters of the land; a good deal of the sense of nationality among the English of Northumbria seems to have rallied round the Scandinavian kings of that country and we find an Archbishop of York, Wulfstan, who was an Englishman, taking the part of those kings against the West-Saxons. In some districts the English were perhaps wholly Scandinavianized;[1]) as for very

---

Stephens Old-North. Run. Mon. I 223, II 663, II 310. The Roman-lettered inscription on the sundial of Skelton, Yorksh., is considered by Stephens IV p. 49 to be Norwegian.

[1]) A fragment of an Old English letter in which the letter-writer complains of the demoralizing influence of the Danes on English customs, is most instructive in several respects. The letter in question is published by Kluge, E. St. VIII p. 62; cf. also Roeder, Die Familie bei den Angelsachsen p. 128 f. The English residing in the Scandinavian colonies adopted the Scandinavian style of dressing. As late as in 1084 the population of Northumberland is said to have dressed after the Scandinavian fashion; when in this year the Danish king threatened to invade Northumberland, the inhabitants were commanded to assume another way of

interesting analogies in the relations between Irishmen and Northmen, see A. Bugge, Aarbøger f. nord. Oldkynd. og Hist. 1900 p. 281 ff. This consideration makes the question of the mutual relations of English and Scandinavian still more entangled. The English, who learned the Scandinavian language, retained, of course, some peculiarities of their original language, other peculiarities of English may have also been adopted by the Northmen, and in some instances the result was presumably a more or less Anglicized Scandinavian dialect.[1] Thus words may have been introduced from English into Scandinavian and subsequently, before the extinction of the latter language, have found their way back again into English.[2] What from linguistic points of view is most important, is that the settlers, as a rule, did not bring women with them to their new country; there were exceptions to this rule, but they cannot, on the whole, have been very numerous, at least not during the first periods of the settlement.[3] Rapes of English women by the Northmen were, during the first time, very frequent; in Ireland the Vikings behaved in the same way (Bugge, Aarb. f. nord. Oldkynd. 1900 p. 280 f.). The Northmen, no doubt, as a rule married English women, and these women were, most likely, forced to learn the language of their husbands; their offspring became probably more or less bilingual;[4] what they learned

---

dressing in order not to be taken for friends by the Danes, see Lappenberg II p. 142, Worsaae, Minder p. 224. If the English adopted the customs of the Danes, we may conjecture that those who lived in their colonies also adopted their language.

[1]) The constant stream of new settlers from Scandinavia must, of course, have contributed to keep the Scandinavian language alive.

[2]) Cf. above p. 4 foot-note 3.

[3]) The numerous Scandinavian names of women found on English ground in the later part of the Danelag times belonged largely to women of Scand. descent on the paternal side born in England. It is a well-known fact, which has been pointed out for the first time by Steenstrup I p. 270—273, that the Vikings were often accompanied by women and children; but it seems to me quite natural that the women must, at any rate, have been considerably less numerous than the men.

[4]) John of Wallingford, who died in 1214, tells us that the Danes made themselves too acceptable to the English women by their elegant manners and their care of their persons; they combed their hair daily and took a bath every Saturday. Cf. Freeman I p. 344 foot-note.

first was the language of their mothers, and after this they acquired the idiom of the male part of the population.

The numerous Scandinavian loan-words in English would also hardly be accounted for without the assumption that individuals of English nationality (or English-speaking individuals of Scandinavian descent) endeavoured to acquire the Scandinavian language. This is proved by numerous analogies. Thus the Celtic languages in England have not influenced English to any considerable extent. The Celts had to learn English and because of that the Celtic languages adopted numerous English ingredients, whereas the English were not obliged to learn any Celtic idiom and therefore their language was left practically intact by the languages of the Celts. Cornish was, before its final extinction, very rich in English elements, but the present dialect of Cornwall does not contain any large amount of words of Cornish origin.[1]) The same was the case with the Celtic languages of Gaul in their relations to the language of the Romans. The Scandinavian loan-words in Celtic languages (Craigie, Arkiv f. nord. filologi X p. 148—166) also show that some Celtic tribes must have learned to make themselves understood in Scandinavian. In short, it is not so much the foreign language, learned by an individual or by a whole population, that adopts peculiarities from the original language; on the contrary, such peculiarities are adopted on a much larger scale by the original language from the language which is learned.[2])

---

[1]) Cf. Jago, The ancient Language and the Dialect of Cornwall, 1882.

[2]) Concerning this and similar questions I refer to an excellent paper by Windisch, entitled "Zur Theorie der Mischsprachen und Lehnwörter" in Berichte der Königl. sächs. Gesellsch. der Wissenschaften, Leipzig 1897 p. 101 ff.; p. 104: "Nicht die erlernte fremde Sprache, sondern die eigene Sprache eines Volkes wird unter dem Einfluss der fremden Sprache zur Mischsprache". This paper is largely based on the investigations of Schuchardt. Cf. also Förster, Beiblatt zur Anglia XI p. 242. Possibly this sentence does not, however, hold true in an absolute sense, as far as the relations of English and Scandinavian of those early times are concerned. It is to be taken into account that English and Scand. were at those times much more alike than the languages dealt with by Schuchardt and Windisch. The commingling of English and Scand., therefore, could have taken place in a somewhat different way; cf. Luick, Archiv CVII p. 414.

The last period of the Scandinavian invasion (about 990—1016) was a period of political conquest. This conquest must — among other results — also have caused some changes in the linguistic relations between English and Scandinavian; at least things now became thoroughly different from what they had been during the first part of the preceding period. During the reigns of Cnut and Harthacnut a fresh importation of settlers is likely to have taken place. But those must have maintained quite a different position towards the English from the settlers of the last half of the 9th century. The latter were the masters of the Danelag and fortified their frontiers against the English. The English population of the Danelag, or at least that of the "Five Boroughs", no doubt, was at first politically subjected to the Scandinavians. During the reign of Cnut no political distinction was made between the two races.[1] Cnut himself was more English than Danish in his feelings and sympathies. It is hardly probable that Danish was the official language at his court. The Danes who came with him from Denmark most likely had to learn English, and it is not probable that any political circumstances forced the English to acquire the mother tongue of their king.[2] The Anglo-Scandinavian dialects which had lived in the Danelag since the 9th century, although reinforced to some extent by newly arrived settlers, may be supposed to have developed in the same direction as before, independently of the Danish conquest of England. In some parts of the Danelag, English may have early had the upper hand and caused the extinction of the Scandinavian language, although not without the previous

[1]) In this connexion attention may be called to the interesting fact that the word *Dane* occurs as a dialect word with the meaning 'a red-haired man (a term of reproach)', but only in Nhp., Brks., Hrt., e. A., Suss., Wil., Som., Cor., not, strictly speaking, in the dialects of the former Danelag. The explanation is that the population of the districts where the word occurs had in old days only known the Scandinavians as invaders, whereas the inhabitants of the old Danelag are to a great extent descendants of the settlers.

[2]) In these views I differ somewhat from Förster, Anglia Beiblatt XI p. 242, who thinks that it was during the reigns of Cnut and Harthacnut that the English "durch ein Gravitieren äusserer Umstände bestrebt waren, die altnord. Sprache sich anzueignen".

adoption of Scandinavian loan-words.[1]) In other parts, where the settlers were more numerous, the Scandinavian languages may have lived longer; the close connection with the English (especially the marriages of the Northmen with English women) must have resulted in numerous loan-words from English, in some districts more, in some less. The Scandinavian loan-words must therefore be supposed to represent different strata, introduced at different times, according to the history of every separate settlement, into the English language, and chiefly into the English idiom talked by the bilingual offspring of Scandinavian fathers and English mothers.

The Northmen are constantly called Danes in the records. Nevertheless there is no doubt that also Norwegians took part in the settlements. But we do not know anything about this until the beginning of the 10th century. In 905 we find for the first time the Norwegian word *hold.*[2]) In the Chronicles Norwegians are mentioned only once in prose (Chr. 924: *ealle þā þe on Norþymbrum būȝeaþ ǣȝþer ȝe Englisce ȝe Denisce ȝe Norþmen ȝe ōðre*) and twice in poetry (Steenstrup III p. 91). The relations between Northumbria and Dublin in the 10th century also show that the Norwegian element in Northumbria was rather important; cf. Taranger p. 25 ff.[3]) The kings of Northumbria all came from Dublin,[4]) and Dublin was the residence of Norwegian kings;[5]) Irish Chronicles give the kings of Northumbria the title "ri Finngall & Dubhgall" ('lord of the white and black foreigners'), 'white foreigners' denoting Norwegians and 'black foreigners' Danes.[6]) Also

---

[1]) This point of view agrees with the fact that in the Mod. E. dialects of the former Danelag the loan-words are much more numerous in some districts than in others.

[2]) Steenstrup III p. 91, Taranger p. 28, Björkman, Dial. Prov. p. 7.

[3]) Worsaae holds — from the evidence of the place-names — the Norwegians to have settled chiefly in the northern, the Danes in the southern parts of Northumbria. See Worsaae, Minder p. 105, Den danske Erobring p. 183.

[4]) Steenstrup III p. 94 f.

[5]) A. Bugge, Contributions to the History of the Norsemen in Ireland, I The Royal Race of Dublin, Videnskabselskabets Skrifter, Christiania 1900.

[6]) Steenstrup III p. 19 f., 91, Bugge l. c. p. 9.

in the Five Boroughs we find Norwegians.[1]) In 980 Chester was, according to Florence, devastated by 'Norwagenses piratæ'. Among the chieftains of the Viking army which began to ravage England in 991, was the Norwegian prince Ólafr Tryggvason (see above p. 268), and we may assume that he was accompanied by a great number of Norwegians. The western coasts of England were very often harrassed by Northmen settled in Ireland or by Vikings who had before visited Ireland, the Isle of Man or other Isles, cf. Steenstrup III p. 57 ff., Taranger p. 26 f., Flom p. 2. Of those Vikings a very large percentage must have been Norwegians. This is especially proved by Irish records.[2]) As early as in 911 "black and white foreigners" are reported by the so-called three fragments, one of the most trustworthy of Irish annals, to have visited England.[3]) Great numbers of those Northmen effected permanent settlements, especially in Cheshire, Lancashire, Cumberland and Westmoreland. In the two latter counties their settlements were exceedingly important.[4])

2.

The Dialectal Provenience of the Scand. Loan-words.

This question has been previously dealt with by myself in my essay "Zur dialektischen Provenienz der nordischen Lehnwörter im Englischen" in Språkvetenskapliga Sällskapets i Upsala Förhandlingar 1897—1900 p. 1—28 (Upsala, Universitets Årsskrift 1900), where I quote the opinions of others on p. 2, foot-note 1. Subsequently some other contributions to the question have been published by Flom in the Publications of the Mod. Language Association of America XV, LXXVII and in Columbia University Germanic Studies Vol. I, No. I (Scandinavian Influence on Southern Lowland Scotch p. 72 ff.). I proceed here to sum up briefly the results already arrived at and to add a few contributions which I have come across

---

[1]) Steenstrup III p. 93, Taranger p. 34 ff.

[2]) A. Bugge l. c.

[3]) Steenstrup III p. 35.

[4]) Steenstrup III p. 61 f., Fergusson, The Northmen in Cumberland and Westmoreland, London 1856 p. 1—27.

since my essay in question was published. In order to render the material as reliable as possible I do not give here any of the words treated of above p. 226 ff.

I. Words of distinct or probable West Scandinavian origin.

a) Conclusions to be drawn from the form of the words.

M. E. *bole* 'bull' Hav. 2438, see above p. 179 foot-note 1.

M. E. *bōn* 'prayer, request', N. E. *boon*, see above p. 205, Dial. Prov. p. 5.

M. E. *bū* 'stock of cattle on a farm', see above p. 206, Dial. Prov. p. 4.

M. E. *bū* 'dweller, inhabitant', see above p. 206, Dial. Prov. p. 4.

M. E. *būn* 'ready, prepared', N. E. *bound*, see above p. 206, Dial. Prov. p. 3.

M. E. *busken* 'to prepare, get ready, deck, adorn etc.', N. E. *busk*, see above p. 137, Dial. Prov. p. 4.

M. E. *līre* 'face, look, complexion', see above p. 115. *ȳ* in O. W. Scand. *hlȳr* 'cheek' is due to ʀ-mutation, which is rare in O. E. Scand. Moreover no corresponding word is found in E. Scand.

M. E. *wēng* 'a wing', see above p. 225, Dial. Prov. p. 6.

O. E. *þaþan* 'thence', see above p. 167, Dial. Prov. p. 6.

M. E. *þreue* 'bundle, number', see above p. 223, Dial. Prov. p. 6.

b) Other cases.

M. E. *addlen* 'to acquire, earn', N. E. dial. *addle*, see above p. 159, 199, Dial. Prov. p. 8.

M. E. *bāre* sb. 'wave', N. E. *bore*, see above p. 88. O. W. Scand. *bára*, Norw. *baare* may be connected with Swed. dial. *bår* 'hill' (Rietz p. 71), but the sense of the Engl. word renders its W. Scand. origin probable.

M. E. *bein* 'direct, prompt, ready', N. E. dial. *bain* 'flexible, ready, willing etc.', see above p. 40. The word also occurs in Swedish, but only in dialects adjacent to Norway (Rietz p. 28).

M. E. *biseninge* 'ill-boding, monstrous' Barb. Leg. II, 129, Scotch *bysning* adj. 'strange, monstrous, terrible', *bysning* sb.

'a strange person, an unusually unfortunate person', see Flom p. 32, 73.[1])

M. E. *ender, enders* etc. 'latter, last past', see above p. 208, Dial. Prov. p. 8.

M. E. *farand* 'pleasing, handsome', N. E. dial. *farrand,* see above p. 209, Dial. Prov. p. 8.

M. E. *fǫwen* 'to clean, cleanse', see above p. 89.

M. E. *gill, gille* 'ravine', N. E. dial. *gill,* see above p. 153 f. — The word is connected with Swed. *gäl* 'gill of a fish', see Noreen, Sv. etym. p. 36.

M. E. *glaumen* 'to make a noise, yelp', see above p. 69. The word does not seem to occur in E. Scand.

M. E. *greiðen, greȝȝþenn* 'to prepare, furnish', N. E. dial. *graithe,* see above p. 43, Dial. Prov. p. 9.

O. E. *hamele* 'oar-thong, row-lock', see above p. 212, Dial. Prov. p. 9.

M. E. *heming* 'part of the skin of a deer', see above p. 213, Dial. Prov. p. 10.

O. E. *hold* 'freeholder', see above p. 5, Dial. Prov. p. 7.

M. E. *quainen* 'to lament', see above p. 46. I have not found any corresponding word in E. Scand.

M. E. *scāld* 'poet', see above p. 96, 121, Dial. Prov. p. 121.

M. E. *nīten* 'to deny', see above p. 217.

M. E. *scāle* sb. 'shanty', see above p. 93, 121.

O. E. *sceȝð* etc. 'a light, swift vessel', see above p. 38 f., Dial. Prov. p. 9, foot-note 4.

M. E. *skūten* 'to project', see above p. 134.

N. E. *scout* 'to ridicule an idea', see above p. 134 f.

M. E. *tait* adj. 'joyous, lively', sb. 'joy', see above p. 50. I have not found the word in E. Scand.

M. E. *tīnen* 'to lose', see above p. 116. Rietz gives a Swed. dial. *tyna* 'to kill, beat, castigate, punish'.

A few words more might perhaps have been given here as possibly rather of West Scandinavian than East Scandinavian origin, especially if we start from the special meanings of the words. But I have not found any words in which such differ-

---

[1]) Cf. O. W. Scand. *búsn* 'monster'. The English word ought to have been given above p. 204

ences are conspicuous enough to enable as to draw any conclusions as to their dialectal provenience. And of course we must exclude from this discussion words of doubtful Scandinavian origin.[1])

II. Words of distinct or probable East Scandinavian origin.

a) Conclusions to be drawn from the form of the words.

The question of the East Scand. monophthongisation of Scand. *æi, ei* in the loan-words has been discussed Dial. Prov.

[1]) Most of the words given by Flom, Scand. Infl. p. 73 f. as West. Scand. are irrelevant for the discussion of the dialectal provenience of the loan-words. Such words as *apert* 'bold', *bauch* 'awkward', *chowk* 'jawbone', *chyngill* 'gravel', *dapill* 'gray', *dyrdom* 'uproar', *duds* 'clothes', *ramstam* 'indiscreet, boisterous', *ware* 'to spend' and others cannot with any amount of certainty be set down even as Scand. loan-words. *airt* 'to urge' may be East Scand. as well, see above p. 209. The etymology of *aweband* is to be corrected according to E. D. D. The verb *to brod* 'to incite' is formed on English ground from the sb. *brod* 'a sharp point, a goad'. *carpe* may be East Scand., see above p. 215. *dowless* 'worthless', if a loan-word, has nothing peculiarly West Scand. about itself, as an O. Dan. **dugles* would be quite as possible as an O. W. Scand. *duglauss*. *fell* 'mountain' is not W. Scand. more than E. Scand.; O. Dan. **fiall*, **fiell* (> Mod. Dan. *fjeld*, where *ld* has never been pronounced), O. Swed. *fiall*, *fiæll* would also have given M. E. *fell*, cf. above p. 170. *melder* 'flour, meal just ground' also occurs in Swedish, see Rietz p. 426. *tarn* 'a lake' is not distinctively Norse, cf. Swed. *tjärn* above p. 222. Concerning *waith* 'booty', see above p. 52. *wick* 'to cause to turn', if a loan-word, may quite as well be East Scand., cf. Swed. *vika*, Dan. *vige* (< **wīkæ*). Concerning *bolax* 'hatchet', see above p. 205 (cf. p. 286, foot-note 3). *clubbit* 'clubfooted', if a loan-word, is not distinctively W. Scand. *harn* 'brain' may quite as well be E. Scand., cf. above p. 213. *ill*, *will* do not show assimilation of *ld* to *ll*; in *will* *ll* is from Teut. *lþ* (Noreen, Altisl. Gr.² § 215, above p. 169), in *ill* its origin is disputed; *ld* in Dan. *ilde* (< earlier *ill*) has never been pronounced and is to be explained according to Torp and Falk, Dansk-Norskens Lydhistorie p. 190, in Mod. Dan. *vild* it is chiefly due to German influence. *ser*, *seir* is not distinctively West Scand.; O. Dan., O. Swed. *sær* is due to the transition of *ē* > *æ* which took place in East Scand. at a comparatively late time (Noreen, Paul's Grundr.² I p. 589, Altschwed. Gr. § 114) and only consisted in an opener pronunciation of *ē*. The questions of the phonology of the loan-words which I have touched upon in these notes will be dealt with more in detail in the next part of this chapter. — M. E. *skate* 'skate' (the fish) I have erroneously given as distinctively W. Scand. (Dial. Prov. p. 10); see above p. 122.

p. 11 ff. and above p. 60 ff. This question is, however, rather irrelevant for the question of the dialectal provenience of the loan-words, as the cases are very scarce, the only words in which this sound-transition may be assumed with any amount of certainty to have taken place being M. E. *kēling* and *lēȝhe*; *bētas* may be from Norman French (see above p. 61 foot-note 2), and *ē* in *-lēc* may be due to the weaker stress of the suffix.

Of the E. Scand. monophthongisation of *ey*, *ey* > *ǿ* no reliable case is known, *dēȝen* being rather uncertain; see Dial. Prov. p. 12 ff. Likewise it is not fully ascertained whether the *ǭ* in some loan-words corresponding to W. Scand. words with *ǫu*, *au* is due to the East Scand. monophthongisation of *ǫu* > *ǿ* or whether this *ǭ* was due to some sound-development carried out on English ground, see Dial. Prov. p. 21 f. and above p. 78 ff.; although the former alternative seems to me more probable, I do not attach enough importance to the same to draw from it any definite conclusions.[1])

wr- in O. E., M. E. *wrang* 'wrong', M. E. *wrā* 'angle, corner' is also irrelevant, as it is not settled whether in West Scand. *w-* had been dropped in this position at the time of the introduction of the Scand. loan-words into English. See Dial. Prov. p. 22.

The following words, on the other hand, are of more importance for our question.

---

[1]) In this connexion I take the opportunity of offering a few further remarks concerning M. E. *trust* sb., *trusten* vb., N. E. *to trust*. I have above p. 78 left the question of its Scand. origin unsettled. Although it seems to me rather probable that it is really borrowed from Scand., I should like to point out still another possibility. In the Lex Salica there is a sb. *trustis* 'Schutz, Hilfe, königliche Gefolgschaft' and a derivative of the same, *antrustio* 'zur königlichen Gefolgschaft gehörender' (van Helten, P. B. B. XXV 498 f.), which Osthoff, Etymologische Parerga I p. 131, assumes to represent a different ablaut from that of O. W. Scand. *traust*, Germ. *trost* etc.; according to him it is uncertain whether it is an extension of Indogerm. *drū-* or *drŭ-* (Teut. *trū-*, *trŭ-*). M. E. *trust* may indeed represent a formation analogous to this *trustis* or may — at least in part — be due to the vowel of O. E. *trūwian* 'to trust', in which case we should have to assume an O. E. **trūst*; cf. *trūst* in the dial. of Windhill (Wright p. 53, Dial. Prov. p. 19). But all this is most uncertain, as the word is not recorded in O. E.

M. E. *axyl-toothe,* N. E. dial. *axle-tooth, assle-tooth* 'a molar tooth', see above p. 200, Dial. Prov. p. 24.

O. E. *-bȳ,* M. E. *bī,* N. E. *-by* (in place-names), see above p. 202.[1]) Of 604 place-names in *-by* in England, according to Worsaae, Minder p. 102, more than a third (212) belongs to Lincsh. In the tables given by Browne, Trans. Philol. Soc. 1880—1881 p. 86 ff., 144 place-names in *-by* out of 375 belong to Lincsh. Concerning the ending *-by* Browne remarks p. 94: "It attains its greatest frequency in Lincsh. and Leicestersh. (in the latter county there are 51 examples known). It does not seem to occur in some of the small isolated settlements round the coast, where other Norse names are found".

M. E. *bōne, ibōne* 'ready, prepared', see above p. 206, Dial. Prov. p. 24.

M. E. *bōþe* 'booth, stall', see above p. 206, Dial. Prov. p. 24; cf. M. E. *botsate* above p. 205.

M. E. *bule* 'a bull', see above p. 179 foot-note 1, 205, Dial. Prov. p. 24.

M. E. *drūnen* 'to drown', see above p. 176, Dial. Prov. p. 24.[2])

M. E. *gres* 'grass', see above p. 30 foot-note, 211, Dial. Prov. p. 24 and foot-note.

M. E. *ā melle, ī melle* 'in the middle, between', see above p. 171, Dial. Prov. p. 25.

M. E. *sum(m)* 'so as, soever', see above p. 221, Dial. Prov. p. 25.

M. E. *trō* 'to believe', see above p. 222.

M. E. *wing,* see above p. 225, Dial. Prov. p. 25.

M. E. *þraue* 'bundle, number', see above p. 223, Dial. Prov. p. 25.

M. E. *þūr,* see above p. 180, Dial. Prov. p. 25.[3])

---

[1]) This word is not, as ought to have been pointed out before, from O. E. *bȳ* pl. of *bū* n. 'a dwelling, a habitation' (Sweet, Stud. A.-S. Dict.).

[2]) Falk and Torp, Etymologisk Ordbog over det norske og det danske Sprog p. 114 give a Norw. *drongne* in which *gn* is from *nkn,* but this transition may have taken place in comparatively late times.

[3]) M. E. *bulaxe* has erroneously been looked upon as distinctly East Scand. by Brate p. 87, Kluge, Paul's Grundr.[2] I p. 938 and by myself Dial. Prov. p. 24. The word which constitutes the first member appears both in West and East Scand. with *u* and *o*, and *axe* is no doubt from O. E. *ax* etc. 'axe'. Cf. above p. 205.

b) Other cases.

M. E. *balled* 'bald', see above p. 229, Dial. Prov. p. 26.

M. E. *flakken* 'palpilate', see above p. 238, Dial. Prov. p. 26,

M. E. *harsk* 'harsh', see above p. 138.

These three are very uncertain.

In trying to draw any conclusions from the above material as to the nationalities of the Scand. settlers, it would be advisable to start from the most reliable part of the same only. As such I consider the W. Scand. loan-words M. E. *būn, busken, greiðen* and the E. Scand. loan-words *bōne, ibōne* 'ready, prepared', *bōþe, sum(m), trō.*

M. E. *būn* occurs for the first time in the Orrmulum and is, besides, to be found in C. M., Ch., P. Pl., Iw. and Gaw., D. Troy, Harding's Chron.; the M. E. vb. *būnen* occurs in Jos. 414, C. M., A. P., D. Troy, Barb., M. Arth., York Plays. In Mod. E. dialects *boun* adj. is quoted by E. D. D. from Sc., Irel., Nhb., Dur., Cumb., Wm., Yksh., Lancsh., Chs., Der., north Lincsh. Most of the quotations in E. D. D. are from Yksh.; the vb. *to boun* occurs in Sc., Nhb., Cumb., Yksh., Lancsh., Der.

M. E. *busken* occurs in C. M., Gaw., A. P., Alex. and Dind., Alex. (Sk.), P. L. S. XXX 20, Jos., Flor., P. S. 239, Egl. 348, D. Troy, York Pl., Will. Palerne, Langl. P. Pl., Trist., Degr., Barb. Bruce, Gaw. and Gol., Lybeaus Disc., Lydg. It is given by E. D. D. from the following dialects: Sc., Irel., North., Cum., Wm., Yksh., Lancsh., Chsh., Lin., e. Anglia; most of the quotations are northern, esp. Scotch.

M. E. *greiðen* vb., *greið* adj., *greiðe* sb. are recorded in all dialects of M. E., *e. g.* Orrm., Gen. and Ex., Laȝ., A. R., St. Jul., R. Gl., H. M., Ayenb., C. M., A. P., Hav., Langl. P. Pl., Hamp., Wicl., D. Troy, Alex. (Sk.) etc.; their occurrence is not especially East Midl., but seems to have been most frequent in the North. In Mod. E. dialects the words are chiefly Northern and Western; they occur in Sc., Irel., Nhb., Dur., Cum., Wm., Yksh., Lancsh., Chsh., Der., Pem. It is most noteworthy that these words, which are so frequent in Engl. dialects, are not given from counties like Lincsh. or Norfolk.

M. E. *bōne, ibōne* occurs Laȝ., Siriz, Rob. Mann. of Brunne, Gest. Rom. I, XII, 33, N. E. dial. *boon* 'to mend a highway' occurs in Der. and Lincsh.

M. E. *bōþe* occurs Orrm., Trin. Coll. Hom. 185, A. P., Alis., Ayenb., Gow., Pr. P., Poem on the times of Edw. II; it is quoted by E. D. D. from Sc., Nhb., Yksh., Lancsh., Lincsh., Gloucestersh.

sum(m) occurs Orrm., Laȝ., C. M., Iw., Amad., Shoreh., Egl.

trō is only recorded in Hav.

As I have pointed out Dial. Prov. p. 10, 26, so much seems to follow from the loan-word material in question, that the West Scand. loan-words are not so frequent in East Midl. as in other parts of the country, esp. in the Northern and Western counties, a fact which agrees very well with the historical facts pointed out above p. 280 f. As for the East Scand. loan-words, the material does not allow of any conclusions as to the districts where the E. Scand. settlements were predominant. This may of course be accidental, as the material is very scarce, but could also render probable the presence of considerable numbers of Danes in all parts of the Scandinavian colonies.[1])

3.

Phonology of the Loan-words.

The development of the sounds of the Scand. loan-words does not, as a rule, offer any differences from the development of the sounds of native words. The representation of the Scandinavian sounds in English is therefore very easily ascertained. In the following account of this matter, I start from the presumable prehistoric Scandinavian sound-system of the times when the loan-words were introduced into English, as it would not be advisable to start from any of the Scand. dialects.[2])

Vowels.

§ 1. Scand. *ă* has, as a rule, given early M. E. *a*, which develops like native M. E. *a*, e. g. : *aghe* (199), *aȝune* (110), *anger* (200), *basken* (136), *bland* (204), *fahnian* (111), *farand* (209, *gadd*

---

[1]) The question of the evidence of the place-names, which has been dealt with by several scholars, cannot be here entered upon, but must be made the subject of a special work.

[2]) The words given above p. 226 ff. are only dealt with incidentally.

(168), *gaȝhenn* (112), *galte* (211), *gapen* (150), *garn* (150), *garth* (150), *gate* (151), *glam* (211), *haȝherr* etc. (112, 212), *hank* (211), *hap* (212), *harsk* (138), *haver* (213), *calf* (214), *callen* (214), *carl* (215), *carpen* (215), *casten* (142, 215), *cnearr* (see above p. 215), *laþe* (216), *ransaken* (172), *same* (218), *sannen* (172), *scant* (122), *skate* (122), *scathe* (123), *scragen* (130), *scrapen* (131), *skratt* (131), *on slante* (219), *spac* (220), *stac* (220), *stangen* (220), *swale* (231), *swange, swonge* (221), *taken* (221), *þarrnenn* (223), *þraue* (223), *wand, wánd, wǫ́nd* (224), *wande* (225), *want* (225), *wrang, wráng, wrǫ́ng* (225).[1]

Urnord. *ă* is often liable to Scand. *i*-mutation; the result is *ę* (O. W. Scand. *e,* O. Swed., O. Dan. *æ*) > early M. E. *ĕ,* which develops like native M. E. *e* (Teut. *e* or *i*-mutation of Teut. *ă*). As the development of this M. E. *ĕ* (< Scand. *e* < Urnord. *a*) is fully identical with M. E. *ĕ* from Scand. *e* (Urnord. *e*), the examples are here given together: *dreng* (208), *eg* (36), *elten* (208), *ender* (208), *eng* (209), *erten* (209), *efne* (209), *felen* (209), *gedde* (169), *gersume* (152), *gest* (152), *geten* (153), *gres* (211), *hellen* (170), *heming* (213), *heþen* (163, 213), *hevenen* (213), *ketel* (142), *cleg* (215), *leg* (216), *mennisk* (139), *neve* (217), *skelly* (124), *skelle* (124), *skemmtinng, skenten* (124), *skeppe* (124), *skerre* sb. (124), *telwen* (222), *þerne* (223), *þreve* (223), *þweorrt, þwert* (224), *werre* (225).

Urnord. *a* is also often liable to *u*- (*w*-)mutation; see Noreen, Altisl. Gr. § 71 f., Altschwed. Gr. § 65, 69. The result is *ǫ*. This *u*- (*w*-)mutation is oftener to be found in W. Scand. than in E. Scand. In the loan-words the regular representation of Scand. *ǫ* is *a*[2]): *addlenn* (199), *axeltre* (199), *askefise* (135 f., 201), *Atsor* (25, Dial. Prov. p. 8), *bark* (230), *dag* (33), *galte* (211), *hag* (34), *hank* (212), *cnearr* (215), *rag* (251), *swarthe* (166), *wand* etc. (224). Only in one word there is a fairly doubtless trace of the Scand. *u*-mutation of *a,* namely in O. E. *hold*

---

[1]) Concerning *saht* which possibly rests on a Scand. base with *ă,* see p. 100.

[2]) It is of course generally impossible to decide whether this *a* rests on Scand. *a* or *ǫ*, as in the East Scand. sources which have come down to us Urnord. *a* is frequently unchanged, while in O. W. Scand. *ǫ* is the regular sound. Some words are therefore given both under *a* and *ǫ*.

'freeholder', see Dial. Prov. p. 7 and foot-note 3; most probably also in O. E. *hofdinge* (or *hofding*) Chr. 1076.[1])

As for the treatment of Scand. *a* before nasal consonants in the loan-words, it is probable, although the scantiness of the material renders it impossible to prove anything to this effect,[2]) that *a* did not regularly change (owing to any sound-law) into *o* in the dialects in which Teut. *a* had become *o* before nasals in native words;[3]) occasionally we find *o* in Scand. loan-words in such dialects,[4]) but this may be due to a sort of analogy or sound-substitution, *a* + nasal being in these dialects,

---

[1]) *hold* is hardly from Scand. *hauld-*, cf. above p. 77. Noreen, Altschwed. Gr. § 65, 1 (cf. § 59, 7, 60, 61 and above p. 77 foot-note 2) explains *o* in O. Swed. *hofþinge* as due to *u*-mutation of *a*. Concerning M. E. *rugged*, see above p. 35, foot-note 2.

[2]) M. E. *ŏ* + nasal (< *a* + nasal) only occurred in dialects in which the Scand. element was very rare.

[3]) The sound-transition in question is likely in most dialects to have taken place before the introduction of the Scand. loan-words into English.

[4]) Thus in the Katherine-group we find *wondreþe* (3 times), *bond* (once), *wontin* (once), Stodte p. 11. It is perhaps not a mere chance that one of the very scarce exceptions to the rule of *a* > becoming *o* before nasal consonants in the Kath.-gr. is just the Scand. word *wandrēðe* (once); the others are *man* (5 times) and *cang* Kath. 258, of which the latter is etymologically obscure and may possibly be a loan-word (perhaps connected with the A. Fr. loan-word *cangun*; the spelling *chang* in A. R. renders its connexion with Swed. *kång*, above p. 243, foot-note doubtful). In A. R. we find *wondrēðe* (several times), *wonten* (several times), *wrong*, of which the last may be due to vowel-lengthening before *ng* (< *wrāng*), but *angresful* (twice). Other exceptions to the rule of *a* > *o* are scarce, Wülcker, Beiträge I p. 211; among these we find *cang, chang* 'foolish' (15 times). H. M. has *wonti* 'to want', *wont* pres. The only words with *a* are *and* 'and', *famplen, fram* 'from', *framien* 'to be profitable', *frameð* pres.; of these *and* and *fram* are due to weak stress, and *famplen* may be a Scand. loan-word (see above p. 236). *o* in *wonten* may be due to the sb. *wone* 'decrease, lack' < O. E. *wana*. In the "Altengl. Dichtungen aus d. Hs. Harl. 2253" (edited by Böddeker), *a* has as a rule become *o* before nasals; only in open syllables before a single nasal we find both *o* and *a*. In these poems we meet with the form *bond*, but *a* is to be found in the loan-word *sannen*; other exceptions are *fand* (pret.), which may be explained according to Morsbach, Me. Gr. § 90 a. 4, *an* (prep.), *an-* (prefix), *man, hangen*. M. E. *banke* (possibly from Scand. p. 230) is several times found written with *o*. The frequent word *anger*, which is an undisputed Scand. word, has never been found spelt with *o*.

at the time of the importation of the loan-words, an unknown sound-combination in native words.

Scand. *a* has been lengthened on English ground before certain consonant groups (cf. above p. 118): *oonde* 'breath', *bǫ́nd*, (*bánd* Orrm.), *swǫ́nge*, *wǫ́nd* (*wánd* Orrm.), *wrǫ́ng* (*wráng* Orrm.). M. E. *affell* occurs, curiously enough, in the Orrmulum at the end of the septenar, see above p. 201, foot-note 2.

Of course *a* in the loan-words took part in the M. E. vowel-lengthening before single consonants followed by a vowel: *gâpen, gâte, lâthe, sâme, skâte, scâthe, scrâpen, tâken, þrâve.*

Scand. *ă* > *ĕ* before *st* in M. E. *kesten*, see Morsbach, Me. Gr. § 87, Anm. 2. *e* in *lest* (= *last* above p. 249) is doubtful as there is a Danish *læst, lest* with *i*-mutation (Kalkar II p. 757).

In close syllables Scand. *a* has remained as O. E., M. E. *a* and thus in a few words seems to provide us with a loan-word test, see above p. 109 f. It seems, however, possible that Scand. *a* might in O. E. occasionally have become *æ* through some process similar to the cases pointed out above p. 10 f., which Luick, L. Cbl. 1901 p. 979 describes as "Übersetzung in das Lautsystem der aufnehmenden Sprache". But as O. E. *ǣ̆* has in the M. E. dialects in which most Scand. loan-words are to be found, become *ă*, there is no evidence of O. E. *ǣ̆* < Scand. *ă*.[1])

§ 2. Scand. *ĕ* (> O. W. Scand. *ĕ*, O. Swed., O. Dan. *ǣ̆*) has in all respects been treated like O. E. *e*. Like O. E., M. E. *e*, it rests chiefly on two different bases: it is either the continuation of Teut. *ë* or is due to *i*-mutation of Teut., Urnord. *a*. Examples are given above under Scand. *a*.

No reliable case of Scand. *e* having been lengthened

[1]) Possibly O. E. *hæfene* 'harbour, port' Chr. 1031, 1090 (> M. E. *havene*, see above p. 242) is an example of such an analogical sound-transition. It is not absolutely settled whether in such southern texts as have *e* (*ea*) for O. E. *æ*, forms like *kesten, keasten* could not be due to a similar O. E. process; Stodte p. 10 may, however, be right in ascribing *keasten, leastelēs* in the Katherine-group to the following *st*, as M. E. *kesten* in many other texts cannot be explained otherwise (as for M. E. *lest* see above), and as also *kasten, lasten* occur in the Katherine-group (Stodte, p. 9). The material of native words in O. E. *-æst-* to be found in these texts is not sufficient for the settlement of the problem.

before consonant-groups are known to me; *génge, géngenn, stréngenn* in the Orrmulum (Morsbach, Me. Gr. p. 70) are possibly native words.[1])

Examples of Scand. *e* lengthened in M. E. before a single consonant followed by a vowel are N. E. dial. *feal* (209), N. E. dial. *neaf, neave* (210).

Scand. *e* has become M. E. *i* owing to regular M. E. sound-development (Morsbach, Me. Gr. § 109) in *dring* (< *dreng*) Laȝ., C. M., *heredring* C. M., M. E. *hildire* 'rather' (above p. 167), M. E. *stithe* (above p. 165), M. E. *quiðen* (< *hweðen*) 'whence' C. M. 24290, M. E. *gris(s)* (< *gres* 'grass') Hamp. Ps., C. M., Gött. MS., *girs* Barb.,[2]) M. E. *linke* (146).

Urnord. *e* was under certain cirmcumstances "broken" into *ia, io* (*iu*), see Noreen, Altisl. Gr.[2] § 88 ff., Altschwed. Gr. § 75 ff. In East Scand. these diphthongs, as a rule, were liable to the so-called "progressive *i*-mutation", through which *ia* became *iæ* and *io* became *iø*, see Noreen, Altschwed. Gr. § 96 ff. The Scandinavian loan-words offer no evidence as to the question whether this "breaking" had taken place at the times of their

---

[1]) Remarkable is the form *þierne* Ayenb. 129 (O. W. Scand. *þerna*, O. Swed. *þærna*, above p. 223), which seems to rest on an earlier **þēorne*; cf. *ierþe* (Ayenb.) < O. E. *eorþ* 'earth' with lengthening of *eo* before *rð*. It the word is borrowed from Scand., we have probably to explain the *ie* as resting on an earlier *eo* < *e* through an "analogical" breaking before *rð* (cf. p. 10 ff. and Scand. *a* > M. E. *ǫ* before nasal conss., above p. 290); thus M. E. *þweorrt* in the Orrm., in which *eo* is simply due to an antiquated orthography, may very well have been pronounced with *eo* in earlier times. Such an analogical *eo* (< Scand. *e*) was probably subsequently lengthened before *rð*. But if the word was native, we have to start from an O. E. **þēorne* with *ēo* resting on West Teut. *eu* like O. H. G. *diorna*, O. Sax. *thiorna*. It is to be noted, however, that the form of O. W. Scand. *þerna* etc. is difficult to explain according to Scand. sound-laws, Noreen, Altisl. Gr.[2] § 244, Anm. 1. As Professor Noreen kindly points out to me, O. W. Scand. *þerna* etc., therefore, are probably borrowed from L. German. If this be the case, we have to look upon M. E. *þierne, þerne* as a native word from an O. E. **þēorne*.

[2]) Cf. the rime *gres* : *is* Hav. 2698 f.; Holthausen alters *is* in *es*. Concerning M. E. *brist, bristen*, see above p. 183. *i* in N. E. *akimbo* is probably from Scand. *e*, see above p. 245. In English dialects there are some words containing an *i* which seems to be from a Scand. *e*, but as this *i* may, in some cases, be due to dialectal sound-developments in Mod. E. times, they cannot be dealt with in this connexion.

importation; still it is probable that this was really the case, if we consider the chronology given by Noreen, Altisl. Gr.[2] § 94, Altschwed. Gr. § 79.[1]) The diphthongs *ia, io* were treated fully in the same way as Scand. *e*: M. E. *hernes, harnes* 'brains' (213), M. E. *ker* 'marshy ground' (142), M. E. *ket* 'flesh' (142, 215), *skel* 'reason, discretion' (129), M. E. *sker(re)* 'timid' (124), M. E. *steorrne, sterrne, sterne* 'star' (220),[2]) M. E. *terne,* N. E. *tarn* 'lake' (222); less reliable examples are: M. E. *derrf* etc. (233), *eorl* (236), *efning* (236), *fell* (170), *firth* (237),[3]) *fisken* (137), *gerth* (152), *kele* (142).[4])

§ 3. Scand. *ĭ* was rendered by M. E. *ĭ* : *binge* (204), *clint* (215), *crike* (216), *dingen* (207), *gigge* (153) *gile* (153, 191), *gill* (153, 191), *gilde* (154), *gilder* (154), *grið* (163), *hitten* (213), *ille* (171), *iþen* (214), *kide* (143), *kilp* (143), *liten* (178), *lið* (216), *minne* (171), *rip* (218), *skifft* (126), *skill* (126), *skin* (127, 172), *skirrpenn* (128), *skitte* (128), *skrinken* (131), *thiggen* (223), *þrift* (223), *til* (222), *twinn* (172), *will* (170). *i* in *ille* may be due to Scand. shortening of *ī*. *i* in M. E. *given* may be due to the *i* of East Scand. *giva,* but may, especially in the south, in part be due to native sound-development, cf. above p. 154 ff., Bülbring, Anglia Beibl. XI p. 101. *i* in the form *ȝiuen* (Bülbring, Ablaut d. st. Zeitw. p. 66, Anglia, Beibl. l. c.) is probably not due to any Scand. influence.

Difficult to explain is *e* (instead of *i*) in *bengere, bengge*

---

[1]) On a coin struck at Lincoln during the reign of Edward the Confessor we find the name *Jelmer* (probably = *Hialmarr*), see Worsaae, Minder om de Danske og Nordmændene p. 158.

[2]) *eo* in *steorrne* in the Orrmulum is not due to the Scand. "breaking", as is proved by *þweorrt* in the same text.

[3]) *i* in this word is probably, if the word is from Scand., from the *i* of certain cases of the Scand. paradigm (Noreen, Altisl. Gr.[2] § 329).

[4]) In the Ortus Vocabulorum we meet with *a yokle* 'stiria est gutta frigore concreta pendens guttatimque stillans'; cf. Pr. P. 529, foot-note 1, and N. E. D. s. v. *ickle, icicle,* where some other quotations are given (*e. g. iseyokels* P. Pl.). It seems tempting to explain *yo-* from Scand. *jokull* < **ekulaʀ* (in which an initial *j̨* according to early Scand. sound-development had been lost), but there are several continental forms with *jo-* (*e. g.* M. L. G. *jokel*) which render such an explanation doubtful. The treatment of these forms by Gallée, ZfdPh. XXX p. 183 is erroneous; he overlooks the real difficulty of problem.

(204); perhaps it is to be judged according to Morsbach, Me. Gr. § 114.

§ 4. Scand. ŏ > M. E. ŏ: *blotnen* (205), *bol* (205), *bolnen* (205), *brodd* (168), *froþe, froth* (210), *gol* (212), *golf* (211), *morknen* (217), *odde* (169), *olm* (217), *orreste* (218), *roten* (218), *scorrcnenn* (129), *scot* (130), *slokenen* (220), *toft* (113).

o + *ʒ* : *loʒe, lowe* (216).

It is lengthened in an open syllable: *scôren* (129), *bóle* (179, foot-note).

The original quantity of *o* in M. E. *oker* (179) is uncertain.

Concerning *ornen,* see p. 218.

ŏ in *occ* is due to Scand. sound-development, cf. p. 72, foot-note 1 and the references given there; the same is probably the case with ŏ *þohh* p. 72 ff., *toft* 113.

§ 5. Scand. ŭ > M. E. ŭ: *e. g. bule* (205), *gul* (212), *luggen* (217), *scrubben* (132), *scug* (35), *sculken* (133), *scülle* (133), *summ* (221).

Scand. ŭ + *ʒ* : *drūnen* (176).

ŭ is lengthened before *nd* in M. E. *lúnd* (217), perhaps also before *rn* in *ournen* (218).

Not quite settled is the origin of *u* in *rugged* (35, foot-note 2, 218).

§ 6. Scand. y̆: 1. *i*-mutation of ŭ (Noreen, Altisl. Gr.² § 63, 5, Altschwed. Gr. § 59, 5): *bür, bir* (204), *dillen* (207), *fylcian* (210), *flütten, flitten* (210), *gilte* (210), *gymbyr* (211), *midding* (217), *nütten, nitten* (217), *skinden* (127), *skippen* (127), *stünten, stinten, stenten* (221).

2. *u*- (*w*-) mutation of *i* (Noreen, Altisl. Gr.² § 71, 7, 72, 5, Altschwed. Gr. § 65, 4, 69, 4): *biggen* (32),[1] *big* (32),[2] *ling* (216), *mirke* (146), *nig* (34), *sister* (117), *trig* (35).

The loan-words of the latter class do not give any evidence as to the question whether the *w*-mutation had taken place at the dates of the borrowings, as no forms with the pronunciation [*ü*] are found.

---

[1]) Cf. Falk and Torp, Etym. Ordb. p. 88.

[2]) O. Swed. *biug,* early Dan. *biug,* Swed. *niugg* are due to the East Scand. change of *y* > *iu* before *ggw,* and Swed. *ljung* is from **lyngw-*.

The scantiness of the material does not allow of any conclusions as to the treatment of Scand. *y* in Kentish.

M. E. *ĭ* (< *ȳ*) is due to Scand. shortening in *immess* (214) and to English shortening in *skim* (127).

§ 7. Scand. *ø̆*. No reliable case is known. M. E. *gleg* (34) may be from a Scand. form with *e* (*æ*), cf. O. Swed. *glægger*, N. Swed. dial. *glägg* (Rietz). *ø* in O. W. Scand. *gløggr*, O. Swed. *gløgger* is due to *w*-mutation of *e* (*æ*), Noreen, Altisl. Gr. § 72, 7; of course the M. E. form, even if from *gløggr*, does not prove anything as to the question of the date of the *w*-mutation.

§ 8. Scand. *ā* has given M. E. *ā*, *ǭ* and was treated like O. E. *ā*. The material is to be found above p. 81—109.[1]) *ā* has been shortened in *span-newe* (83), *laten* (91), perhaps in *haht* (99).

Scand. *ā* was sometimes liable to *u*-, *w*-mutation. The only trace of this in M. E. is *cōme* from *u*-mutated (oblique) forms of Scand. *kvāma*, see p. 11, foot-note 2.[2])

§ 9. Scand. *ē* was a very rare sound in Scand.[3]) Concerning its sources, see Noreen, Altisl. Gr.[2] § 154. In East Scand. it became early *ǣ*, Noreen, Altschwed. Gr. § 114, Paul's Grundr.[2] I p. 589. The only word belonging to this heading is M. E. *sēr* (167). *ē* in *sēr* was undoubtedly close.[4])

---

[1]) Since Part I appeared, the question of the development of W. Teut. *ā* in English has been more precisely dealt with by Bülbring, Altengl. Elementarb. § 129. My treatment of the question of M. E. *ā* as a loan-word criterion may therefore be corrected in some particulars according to the rules given by Bülbring.

[2]) Fritzner II, p. 324 gives an O. W. Scand. *koma* or *kvama* 'arrival'. It is evident that this is incorrect and that the forms were pronounced *kóma* and *kváma*.

[3]) At the time of the borrowings *ē* seems, in one respect, to have been rarer still than in literary Scandinavian. The change of *ĭ*, *ī* > *ē* before *h* (Noreen, Altisl. Gr. § 56, Altschwed. Gr. § 83, 2, 3) seems not yet to have taken place. The word which could favour such a conclusion is, however, not necessarily a loan-word. This word is M. E. *þīht* (above p. 223) which appears in O. W. Scand. as *þéttr*, in O. Swed. as *þætter*.

[4]) O. E. *fēolaȝa*, M. E. *fēlaȝe*, although surely from Scand. (see above p. 209), is irrelevant, as the first syllable may have been influenced by the native word *feoh*, *fēo*.

§ 10. Scand. ī > M. E. ī: *e. g. grīm* (211), *grīs* (211), *nīðing* (164), *nīten* (217), *slīke* (147), *swīðen* (166, 221), *tīðende* (166), *tīt* (222), *thiht* (223), *þrīfenn* (224).

ī + ȝ : *cwīe* (216).

§ 11. Scand. ō > M. E. ǭ: *e. g. blōme* (204), *bōn* (205), *bōnda* (205), *bōþe* (162, 206), *botsate* (205), *hōf* (214), *lōve* (217), *ōþ* (165), *rōs* (218), *slōþ* (165), *stōr* (221), *trō* (222). M. E. ǭ of Scand. origin became ǖ (or some sound reminding of ǖ) in the north, to the same extent as native ǭ; cf. the rimes given by Gerken, p. 48.

ō + ȝ : *scogh* (128).

ō has been shortened in *þohh* (73), *toft* (113), cf. § 4.

§ 12. Scand. ū > M. E. ū: *e. g. bū* (206), *būn* (206), *drūpen* (208), *asloute* (220), *scūlen* (133), *skūten* (134), *þūr* (180), *usel* (224).

ū + ȝ : N. E. *cow* (216).

ū has been shortened in *busken* (137), *þursdai* (180), *scum* (133).

§ 13. Scand. ȳ > M. E. (ǖ), ī. 1. *i*-mutation of ū: *sīte* (175), *bȳ* (202), *brīn* (206), *fīle* (210), *þrīsten* (224).

2. *i*-mutation of *iu*: *līre* (115), *līðen* (115), *līte* 'flaw, vice',[1]) *mīre* 'mire' (115), *mīre* 'ant' (115), *skīe* (115), *tīnen* (116), perhaps in *skītly* (*skĭ̄tly*?; 115, 126).[2])

Concerning *bīke* see p. 203.

ȳ has been shortened in *immess* (214). Concerning *skim*, see p. 127.

§ 14. Scand. ǣ (*i*-mutation of ā) > M. E. ę̄: *brēth* (89), *fǣȝen* (237), *gǣte* etc. (174), *hǣþeliȝ*, *hǣþenn* etc. (163), *lǣte*

---

[1]) This word occurs L. H. R. 112, Townel. 71, Iw. 1620; cf. O. W. Scand. *lýti*, Swed. *lyte* 'vice, physical or bodily defect', connected with the adj. *ljótr* 'ugly'. This word ought to have been given above p. 115.

[2]) This form has been found only once (Alex. Sk. l. 5040). Even if it is not an error for *sketly*, it is most doubtful whether it belongs to this heading, as *y* in E. Scand. *skyt* neut. and adv. is probably to be accounted for otherwise (see Noreen, Altschwed. Gr. § 90, 4, 100). If the M. E. form is not an error for *sketly*, it may have arisen on English ground from such a ground-form. The development must, in this case, have been *skētly* > *skĕ̄tly* > *skitly* (Morsbach, § 109). — O. Swed. *skȳter*, given above p. 115, 126, has not existed and ought to be altered into *skyt* neut. and adv.

(216), *skēre* 'clean, pure' (125), *scrēmen* (131). *ē* in *wēng* (instead of *ǣ*) in the Orrm. (225) may be due to the following sound. *ǣ* has been shortened in *ăttlen, ĕttlen* (173), *răd, rĕd* (218), *þrall* (19 and foot-note 2, 170). *ĕttlen, rĕd* may in part be due to later shortening than *ăttlen, răd,* or to Scand. *ǣ* having become *ē* before *t* and *d* as in similar English words (cf. Bülbring, Altengl. Elementarb. § 167, Anm.). *ă* in *haht* (99) is perhaps from *ǣ*. Concerning *þrell, þrill,* see p. 19, foot-note 2.

§ 15. Scand. *ø̄* > M. E. *ē* : *ēpenn* (178), *slēȝ* (219); *sēmen* 'to befit, suit', p. 8 foot-note 1, is, in a certain way, the native O. E. *sēman,* which has adopted the sense of Scand. *sǿma.* *ø̄* > *ē* has been shortened in M. E. *slĕhþ* (219).

Diphthongs.

§ 16. Scand. *ia, io,* see above under Scand. *e* (§ 2).

§ 17. Scand. *æi* (*ei*), *øy* (*ey*) have been treated above p. 36—67, 284 f. Their general result was M. E. *ei, ai.* A few additions may here be made.

ai + *st* > *āst* : *frasten* (42), *trasten* (65); also *gnasten* (55) may be due to the same law, Luick, Arch. CVII p. 325. N. E. *baste* 'to beat' (67) does not prove the sound-change in question, as it may — as far as the form goes — quite as well be from a late M. E. **baisten,* but it is, no doubt, to judge from the analogies of *frasten, trasten,* from a late M. E. form without the last element of the diphthong and consequently shows that *a* in *frasten, trasten, *basten* was long. Cf. Luick l. c.

Also M. E. *bask* (40) and perhaps M. E. *gaspen* (53) have lost the last element of the diphthong, cf. Luick l. c. p. 329.

N. E. *mease* (58), *queasy* (58) are doubtful from a phonetic point of view, cf. Luick l. c. Luick suspects *mease* to have been introduced through Norman French. I must leave the question open, although in my opinion such a supposition must be used only as a last resource. The word has not been found in Norman French.[1]

---

[1]) It is even possible that the word has been introduced from Scand. in later times. Herring was in the 13th and 14th centuries exported in very great quantities from Scandinavia to England; it was sold in wicker-

M. E. *ai* + *k* > late M. E. *ę̄k.* This has been made clear by Luick, Arch. CVIII p. 327 ff., and I think his explanations of the forms in question preferable to the special explanations of the different forms given before by others. Nevertheless some of the words would possibly have had M. E. *ę̄* even if the sound-change in question had not taken place, *e. g.* N. E. *bleak* through the influence of M. E. *blę̄chen.* The cases to be taken into consideration as representing a M. E. *ę̄* < *ai* are:

M. E. *bleike, blaike* adj., *bleiken* vb. (41) > N. E. *bleak.*

M. E. **faik-* (cf. O. W. Scand. *føykja* 'blow, drive away, rush') > N. E. *feake* 'twitch, jerk, pull smartly'; cf. *feək* 'trick deception' (Windhill)? See Luick l. c.

N. E. dial. *keak* 'to throw back the neck disdainfully', is no doubt from M. E. **kaiken,* see E. D. D. III p. 402. Cf. *kaik, kayk* Wm., Cum.

M. E. *leik, laik* 'sport, play' (46), *leiken, laiken* 'to jest, play' (47) > N. E. dial. *leak.* But also N. E. dial. *lake, laik* is to be found; thus in southern Lowland Scotch the word shows the vowel which is the regular representation of M. E. *ai* (Flom p. 18).[1]

M. E. **stayke* > *stę̄ke,* see p. 59, 63; concerning N. E. *steak,* see Luick, Unters. § 323.

M. E. *weik, waik* (52) > N. E. *weak.*[2]

---

baskets and therefore called *meisasild.* See A. Bugge, Handelen mell. Norge og England, (Norsk) Hist. Tidsskr. 1898 p. 130 ff., Studier over de Norske Byers Selvstyre og Handel, Kristiania 1899 p. 159 f. It would consequently belong to the same class of loan-words as *dūn* above p. 235, *elk* Björkman, E. St. XXX p. 377 f.

[1]) The change of *aik* > *ę̄k* did not take place in all E. dialects. Thus the dialect treated of by Flom has *blake* 'yellow, pale'. Windhill has *leək, steək, weək* < *laik* etc. (Wright p. 36, 46); N. E. dial. *rake* 'to wander' (48) is perhaps also from a base containing *ai* (M. E. *raiken*).

[2]) The following additions to the material given above p. 36 ff. may be given in this connexion:

M. E. *deilen* in *to-deilen* 'to participate' Hav. 2099 (rime-word *wesseylen*), *deiled* p. pple. Hav. 1736 (rime-word *wesseyled*).

N. E. dial. *gair* 'a triangular piece of land in a corner of a field, which cannot be ploughed with the rest' : O. W. Scand. *geiri* 'a slip, strip', Norw. dial. *geire,* Swed. dial. *gere.*

N. E. dial. *graip* sb. 'a three- or fourpronged fork' : O. W. Scand. *greip,* Swed. *grep,* Dan. *greb.* See E. D. D.

Scand. *æi, ei* may have occasionally been rendered by O. E. *ā* and *øy, øy* by O. E. *īe, ē,* cf. p. 10 f.

§ 18. Scand. *ǫu, au.* The treatment of this diphthong has been dealt with above p. 68—81, 285.

In Arch. CVII p. 322 ff., Luick has applied the phonetic law which he had laid down in Anglia XVI p. 468 ("sobald ein Diphthong auf *-u̯* vor Labial zu stehen kommt, wird das *u̯* absorbiert und die erste Komponente gelängt") also to the Scand. loan-words containing Scand. *au, ou.* The material to which this rule is applicable is, however, very scarce, and the sound-change in question has not taken place in all dialects.

Luick considers *lope* sb. Gow. I 310 (rime-word *hôpe*) to represent the change of *oup* > *ǭp.* This is, however, not absolutely necessary; as I have pointed out above p. 71, footnote, *o* in *lope* may be from *ŏ,* representing another ablaut.

Early N. E. *goping,* N. E. dial. *goppen* is according to Luick from a M. E. base *ǫ.* This cannot be proved either; also a M. E. base *gǭpen* would, if *ǫ* was early shortened before *pn,* have given N. E. *goppen.*

Also M. E., N. E. *cope* is somewhat doubtful, see Luick l. c. N. E. forms in [$\bar{o}^u$] are ambiguous as M. E. *ou* and *ǭ* have both given this N. E. sound. Also in many dialects M. E. *ou* and *ǭ* have resulted in one sound. N. E. dialect forms like *gome* (70), *soam* (72), *oamly* (80) may contain M. E. *ǭ* < *ou,* but cannot be judged without a fair knowledge of the phonology of the dialects in which they occur.

M. E. *au* has possibly, according to the same rule, become *ā* in N. E. dial. *gapen,* Luick p. 324. It is remarkable that no other case of *au* before lip-consonant having become *ā* has been found, but this may be due to the circumstance that in M. E. *au* was much rarer than *ou,* cf. Luick l. c.[1])

---

[1]) The following additions may be made in this connexion to the material given p. 68—81:

N. E. dial. *bloaty, blauthy* 'bloated, puffy, swollen', Lincsh., E. Anglia, cf. M. E. *bloute* 'soft' p. 69. *blauthy* may be connected with O. W. Scand. *blauðr,* O. Swed. *blødher* which probably meant originally the same as *blautr* (Tamm, Et. Sv. Ordb. p. 47).

N. E. dial. *dowf* 'dull, stupid' : O. W. Scand. *daufr,* Dan. *døv,* Swed. *döf,* see E. D. D., Skeat, Notes on E. Et. p. 79.

Scand. *ou* may have occasionally been superseded by O. E. *ēa*; see p. 11.

§ 19. Scand. *iū, iō* (< Teut. *eu, iu*) has become O. E. *ēo*, M. E. *ę̄*. It is not made out through this, whether at the time of borrowing the stress was laid on the first or last element of the Scand. diphthongs, as O. E. *ēo* may be due to sound-substitution. The words in question are: M. E. *les(s)ke* (138), M. E. *mēoc, mēk* (217), O. E. *scēot*, M. E. *skēt(e)* (125 ff.), M. E. *teþren* (166); cf. also N. E. dial. *leister* 'a pronged and barbed fishspear, especially used for striking salmon by torchlight' (O. W. Scand. *ljóstr*, Swed. *ljuster*), N. E. dial. *skeel* 'a milking pail', Wall p. 119 (O. W. Scand. *skjóla*, Swed. dial. *skjula* 'a pail'). English shortening of *ē* (< Scand. *iū, iō*) has taken place in *lesske, teþren*, above. Initial *iō* has possibly become M. E. *ȝō* in M. E. *ȝōl* p. 242 and foot-note.

Consonants.

§ 20. Scand. *b* > M. E. *b*: *e. g. big, biggenn* (32), *bein, beȝȝsk, beȝȝtenn, bleiken* (40 f.), *brāþ* (88).

§ 21. Scand. *d, dd* > M. E. *d, dd*: *e. g. bred, brod, gad, od* (168 f.), *deye* (206), *dreng* (208). Scand. *dd* is from an earlier group *ð(i)ð* in *radd, red* (p. 218), and from Teutonic *zð* in the words treated p. 168 f. Scand. *kd* has become *dd* in *midding* p. 217.

§ 22. Scand. *g, gg* > M. E. *g, gg*: *e. g. big, biggen, gleg* etc. (33 ff.), *garn, garth* etc. (150 ff.). The possibility of *g-* having

---

N. E. dial. *doup* 'the end of an egg, etc.' (E. D. D.) : O. W. Scand., Norw. dial. *daup* 'a rounded cavity or hollow bottom'.

N. E. dial. *fout* 'a fool, simpleton' (E. D. E.) : O. W. Scand. *fauti* 'fatuus homo' (Haldorsen).

N. E. dial. *gowze* sb. 'a rush or gush of fluid', vb. '(of a fluid :) to burst out suddenly' : Norw. dial. *gaus* 'a rush of fluid', *gausa* 'to run, gush'.

M. E. *maure* 'ant, pismire' (p. 77) occurs Troy Book l. 111; cf. Ker, Mod. Lang. Quarterly III, 3, p. 191.

N. E. dial. *owned* 'fated, destined' Cumb. (Prevost).

N. E. dial. *rowk* 'fog or mist' Cumb. (Prevost); cf. M. E. *roke* p. 77.

M. E. *stowres* 'bars, stakes', A. Bugge, Norske Byers Selvstyre p. 163; see later on.

in loan-words become O. E. *ȝ*-, M. E. *y*- before palatal vowels, owing to the analogy of native words (cf. the principles laid down p. 10 f.) is not excluded, but no such cases have been found.

§ 23. Scand. *p* > M. E. *p*: *e. g. snaipen* (65), *goupin* (70), *coupen* (70), *loupen* (70), *rip* (218), *spac* (220). *pn* > *kn*: *scorrcnenn* (129 f.), *drūknen* (176 foot-note). Cf. N. E. dial. *glocken* 'to start from fright', *gowken* 'a handful'.

§ 24. Scand. *t* > M. E. *t*: *e. g. trigg* (35), *beȝȝtenn* (41), *fraisten* (42), *leȝȝtenn* (47), *teit* (50), *trǭ* (222).

§ 25. Scand. *k* > M. E. *k*: *e. g. cweise, leȝȝk* (46), *weik* (52), *cairen* (64), *casten* etc. (143 ff.). In some loan-words *k*, initial, medial, final, may have been superseded by O. E. *ċ*, M. E. *ch*, owing to the analogy of native words, cf. above p. 10 f.; but it is not possible to prove anything to this effect in any separate case. *kd* > *dd* in *midding* p. 217; cf. § 21.

§ 26. Scand. *f* only occurred initially and before *k, s, t* (Noreen, Altisl. Gr.[2] § 270). It appears as M. E. *f*: *e. g. fraisten* (42), *frā* (100), *fā* (102), *toft* (113), *frīen* (117), *skifft* (126), *farand* (209), *felen* (209), *fīle* (210), *fylcian* (210), *flütten* (210), *þrift* (223); *toft, skifft* and *þrift* are worthy of notice as probably proving that the Scand. sound-change of *ft* > *pt* (Noreen, Altisl. Gr.[2] § 182, 2, Altschwed. Gr. § 259, 2) had not yet taken place at the time of the importation of the loan-words; cf. above p. 113, foot-note 2.

§ 27. Scand. *þ* occurs only initially, before *k* and after *k* and *p*. It appears as M. E. *þ*: *e. g. þrall, þrell* (19), *þeȝȝ, þeȝȝre, þeȝȝm* etc. (50), *þohh* (73), *þrā* (106), *þaþan, þeþen* (167), *þūr, þōr* (180), *þarrnenn* (223), *thiggen* (223), *thiht* (223), *þrave* (233), *þrīfenn* (224), *þrüsten* (224), *þweorrt* (224). It has become *t* in *teȝȝ* (50), owing to sandhi, and possibly in *tiȝtly* (223).

§ 28. Scand. *s* > M. E. *s*: *e. g. scug* (35), *beȝȝsk* (40), *fraisten* (42), *heilsen* (44), *cweise* (46), *nais* (48), *reȝȝsenn* (49), *swein* (49), *swaiven* (49), *taisen* (50), *laisen* (64), *snaipen* (65), *traisten* (65), *lous, laus, lōs* (71), *nowcin* (71), *rowwst* (72),

sowre (72), *spā* (93), *gest* (152),[1]) *sīte* (175), *brixle* (206), *gres* (211), *grīs* (211), *slēh* (219), *slokenen* (219), *spac* (220), *star* (220), *summ* (221), *usell* (224).

Scand. *sk* > M. E. *sk*, see above p. 169—139; in some cases *sk* may have been rendered by M. E. *š*, see p. 10, 119.

s in Scand. loan-words seems to have become voiced according to the same rules as native *s*: N. E. *raise*, Ne. dial. *oozely* (224); M. E. *gerze* 'grass' (Ayenb.) is not certain because probably from O. E. *ȝærs*.

§ 29. Scand. *h* occurred, in literary times, only initially. The phonetic value of the letter *h* was threefold in literary West Scand. (Noreen, Altisl. Gr.[2] § 274—276), twofold in literary East Scand. (Noreen, Altschwed. Gr. § 364 f.). In M. E., initial *h* of Scand. origin occurs only before vowels and before *w* and was phonetically equivalent to M. E. *h* in the same positions: *e. g. hag* (34), *heil* (44), *heilsen* (44), *haiþen* (45), *hogh* (70), *hār* (90), *haht* (99), *hagherr* (212), *hank* (212), *hap* (212), *haver* (213), *hitten* (213); the only instances before *w* are *wheym* (45), *hweþen* (163),[2]) the loss of *h* before *r*, *l*, *n* (M. E. *radd* 218, *rip* 218, *rōs* 218, *loupen* 70, *laþe* 216, *neve* 217) may be accounted for by English sound-laws. It is not made out whether it had already been lost in Scand. before the introduction of all of the loan-words.[3]) In Old English we find some Scand. proper names with *Hr-*, but also some with *R-* (< *Hr-*), see above p. 27. In Old Danish *h-* in *hr-*, *hl-*, *hn-* was dropped, according to Noreen Paul's Grundr.[2] I p. 607, during the course of the Viking age, in Old Swedish between 1050—1250.[4])

---

[1]) In such words as *gest* it is, of course, hardly possible to say how much is native and how much foreign; it is impossible to decide whether such words are, strictly speaking, loan-words or only native words influenced by Scandinavian.

[2]) *hw-* has become *qu-* in *queþen* (163).

[3]) Cf. Brate p. 75: 'Ob dieser Wegfall schon vor der Aufnahme der Lehnwörter geschehen war, oder ob *h* erst durch den Schwund von vorkonsonantischem *h* in englischen Wörtern verloren gegangen ist, kann kaum entschieden werden'.

[4]) In the Orrmulum we find *radd* (< Scand. *hræddr*), *rōs* (< Scand. *hrōs*) but *rhōf* 'roof', but this does not prove any different treatment of

Medial and final *h* was early dropped in Scandinavian, Noreen, Paul's Grundr.[2] I p. 577. Scand. medial *h* has been lost in O. E. *hā*, M. E. *spā*, M. E. *wrā*, see above p. 181, *þrǣl* p. 180, *þwerrt, þweorrt* see p. 224, Brate p. 75, possibly in *māl*, p. 103, *þrā* p. 106 f.; *ā, flān, rā, slān* may, at least in part, be native, see above p. 102; O. E. *rān* (102) is no doubt from Scandinavian. Final Scand. *h* still remained at the introduction of O. E., M. E. *þoh*, see above p. 74, 181.

The combination *ht* is in some words assimilated to *t*(*t*), in some it has remained, see p. 173 ff.

§ 30. Scand. *ƀ* (< Teut. medial *ƀ, f*, Noreen, Altisl. Gr.[2] § 277) > M. E. *v*: *swaiuen* (49), *afell* (201), *evin, efne* (209), *golven* (211), *ongrufe* (212), *haver* (213), *hevenen* (213), *hōve* (214), *lōve* (217), *neve* (217), *þrave, þreve* (223), *þrīven* (224); final *ƀ* has become *f*: *golf, hōf, calf* (214). Scand. -*ƀu*- > *w* in *awkwart* (20 foot-note, 202), cf. *craulen* (215). Scand. *ƀn* < *mn* appears in *nevenen* (176).

§ 31. Scand. *ð* > M. E. *ð*, see p. 161—167. In some cases it may have been superseded by *d* p. 159—161. Among these cases *addlenn* (p. 159) is easily accounted for by English sound-laws. M. E. final -*ð* became subsequently -*þ*: M. E. *booth, girth*.

As for the development of Scand. *ð* in M. E. *nowcin* (71), see later on.

§ 32. Scand. *ȝ* (guttural and palatal) developed like O. E. *ȝ* (guttural and palatal): *hogh* (70), *windoge* (72), *fǫwen* (89), *lāh, lāȝ* (90), *aȝune, awene* (110), *fahnian, faȝenian* (111), *gaȝhenn* (112), *hagherr* (112), *-līȝ, -lī* (p. 158 foot-note), *aȝe, awe* (199), *billow* (204), *deye* (62 foot-note, 206), N. E. *cow* (216), *cwīe* (216), *loȝhe, lowe* (216), *slēh, slēȝ, slei, slī* (219), *telwen* (222).

Scand. *ȝn* < *ƀn* is represented by *drūnen* (158, 176).

Scand. *ȝn* > *ƀn* (Noreen, Paul's Grundr.[2] I p. 600) seems to be represented by N. E. dial. *angs* 'awns of any seed but especially of barley', Prevost Gl. of Cumb., E. D. D. I p. 57.

---

loan-words from native words, as the spelling *rhōf* is isolated and as all other native words from O. E. words beginning with *hr*- are spelt with *r*, *e. g. rǣm, rān, redden, ringenn.*

Scand. *ȝt* may have become *kt* on Scand. ground; see p. 20 foot-note.

In some cases Scand. *ȝ* seems to have been represented by Engl. *gg*, p. 157, foot-note 2.

Scand. *eiȝ* has become *ēȝ* in *lēȝhe* (61), *eiȝ* > *ey, ay* in *lai* (62 foot-note), *deye* (206), *eiȝį* > *ey* in *sweyen* (59).

Scand. *auȝ* has become *oȝ* : *hogh, windoȝe* above.

§ 33. Scand. *m* > M. E. *m*: *e. g. aimers* (42), *wheym* (45), *sōm* (72), *nām* (83), *māl* (103), *mīre* (115), *scrēmen* (131), *skum* (133), *mennisk* (139), *gymbyre* (211), *grīm* (211), *heming* (213), *mēoc* (217), *sum(m)* (221).

Scand. *mt* > M. E. *nt* in *scant* (122), *skenten* (124), Scand. *mn* has on Scand. ground become *b̄n* > M. E. *v(e)n* in M. E. *nevenen* (176).

§ 34. Scand. *n* > M. E. *n*: *e. g. nig* (34), *grein* (43), *nowcin* (71), *nowwt* (71), *gaȝhenn* (112), *skinden* (127), *heþen* (163), *minne* (171), *sannen* (172), *skin* (172), *ransaken* (172), *bolnen* (205), *būn* (206), *clint* (215), *nīðing* (217).

Scand. *n* was dropped before the introduction of M. E. *frā* (100), *toft* (113), O. E. *þūr, þōr* (180); other cases are to be found above p. 98—100. Concerning *þrā*, see above p. 106 f. Scand. *n* still remained in *Anlaf, Onlaf* p. 24, 27 (cf. O. W. Scand. *Ólafr*), *Inwær* p. 27; cf. Kluge, Paul's Grundr.[2] I p. 937.

§ 35. Scand. *ŋ* > M. E. *ŋ*: *e. g. anger* (200), *binge* (204), *dingen* (207), *dreng* (208), *eng* (209), *heming* (213), *ling* (216), *stangen* (220), *swange* (221), *wēng, wing* (225), *wrang* (225). Scand. *ŋn* has become *ȝn* in M. E. *drūnen*, cf. § 32.

§ 36. Scand. *l* > M. E. *l*: *e. g. māl* (103), *skil* (126), *gildire* (154), *blotnen* (205), *dil* (207), *elten* (208).

§ 37. Scand. *r* > M. E. *r*: *e. g. reike* (48), *raipen* (48), *reȝȝsenn* (49), *rowst* (72), *sowre* (72), *sker* (124), *ker* (142), *bred* (168).

§ 38. Scand. *į* (when not a component of a diphthong), see above p. 183, foot-note.

Scand. *ӯį* is represented by M. E. *friȝȝenn* (117).

Scand. *øyį* (> East Scand. *ø̄į*) seems to have become *ēȝ* in *dēȝen* (66).

Scand. *eiȝį* has resulted in M. E. *ey* in *sweyen* (59).

§ 39. Scand. *w* > M. E. *w*: *e. g. wheym* (45), *quainen* (46), *cweise* (46), *swein* (49), *swaiven* (49), *waȝȝ* (50), *weik* (52), *waith* (52), *sweyen* (59), *wisk* (239).

Scand. loss of *w* has taken place in *fā* (102), *stra* (103), *ēpenn, leȝȝtenn, lipsen, lit, liten, oker, ōð* p. 178 f., possibly in *þrā* 106 f.

4.

Some special cases and additional remarks.

M. E. *aȝe, awe* (p. 30 foot-note, 199). When I gave this word as a loan-word, I based the test of its being so largely on the difference as to prehistoric suffixes (*-os-, -es-*) which is to be found in M. E. *aȝe* and O. E. *eȝe*. Luick, in his criticism of Part I of my treatise (Archiv CVII p. 413), judges my opinion of *awe* with the following words: "Und doch hat Björkman nur aufgenommen, was sich durch lautliche Kriterien feststellen lässt. Er geht sogar so weit, me. *aȝe, awe* (zu an. *agi* gegenüber ae. *eȝe*) auszuschliessen, weil in der Verschiedenheit der altnordischen und altenglischen Form sich keine lautliche Differenzierung kundgiebt, sondern weil sie bloss dem Umstand zu danken ist, dass die Verallgemeinerung einer von zwei ursprünglich im Wechsel stehenden Formen (*aȝes-, aȝas-*, vgl. Sievers § 288) nach verschiedenen Richtungen erfolgt ist, und somit auch im Altenglischen eine Form ohne Umlaut bestanden haben kann. Dabei übersieht er, dass nach englischen Lautgesetzen diese umlautslose Form ae. **æȝ* lauten müsste (vgl. ae. *sæl* neben *sele*) und dessen mittelenglisches Ergebnis nur **æi, *ai* sein könnte. Me. *awe* ist somit auch durch lautliche Kriterien als Lehnwort zu erweisen und wäre besser aufzunehmen gewesen". All this would decidedly be correct, if O. W. Scand. *agi*, O. Swed. *aghe*, Dan. *ave* were to be derived directly from a base **aȝas-*. But Luick, as well as myself, has overlooked that the Scand. words are inflected like *n*-stems; the equivalent O. E. form would therefore have

been **aȝa* which would also have given M. E. *aȝe, awe,* N. E. *awe.*[1])

O. E. *Aþulf* (above p. 25) is not from a supposed Old Scandinavian name considered to be the source of Swed. *Adolf.* This Swed. name is of German origin, see Festschrift für Wendelin Foerster p. 308. There is only one possibility of deriving O. E. *Aþulf* from Scandinavian: O. W. Scand. *Álfr, Ǫ́lfr,* O. Swed. *Aulfr* seems to be from an earlier **Aðwulf* (see Noreen, Altisl. Gr. § 179, Altschwed. Gr. § 244, 5), and if *ð* had not been dropped in this position at the times of the Danelag, O. E. *Aðulf* may be from the prehistoric Scand. form in question.

N. E. dial. *beace* (p. 99). See Luick, Archiv CVII p. 417.

M. E. *bein* (above p. 40). The Swed. dial. words are *ben* adj. 'direct, straight', *bent* adv., Rietz (not *ben* adv.).

M. E. *bloute* (p. 69) ought to have been given also p. 195, as its native equivalent is O. E. *blēat.*

O. E. *brādpanne* (p. 89) is to be found in the Corpus Glosses No. 407, cf. Förster, Beibl. zur Anglia XI p. 242.

O. E. *broddian* (above p. 168 foot-note) is to be found in the Aldhelm Glosses (ZfdA. IX p. 935); cf. Förster, Beibl. zur Anglia XI p. 242.

M. E. *bür, bir* (above p. 204). Cf. O. E. *ambyre* (< *and-byre*) 'favourable wind'.

N. E. *dawn* (above p. 261). Although the *n* is doubtless deduced from *dawning,* the process by which M. E. *dawen* became N. E. *dawn* may have been facilitated by the productiveness of the *n*-suffix in verbs; cf. above p. 15.

M. E. *ded,* M. Sc. *deid,* N. E. dial. *dead* 'death' (above p. 161, foot-note 1) is probably due to a dialectal change of *þ* > *d.* Cf. the northern and Scotch form *yird, yeird, eard* 'earth', N. E. D. s. v. *earth.*

M. E. *fīken* (above p. 145). N. E. *fitch* 'to move by slow succussations from one place to another' (N. E. D.) seems to be a by-form of *fike* and may render the native origin of the latter probable.

---

[1]) Whether the *n*-inflection of the Scand. words was original or due to some sort of Entgleisung from an original *-os-, -es*-inflection, is difficult to decide. Cf. Gothic *unagei* f. 'furchtlosigkeit', O. H. G. *agî, akî* f.

M. E. *garn* (above p. 150). Add N. E. dial. *garn*.

M. E. *gauren* (p. 189). Another etymology has been given by Skeat, Trans. Phil. Soc. 1901 p. 31, who refers it to Norw. dial. *gagra* 'to stand with one's neck straight and with one's chin in the air'.

M. E. *gere* (p. 151). If *gǣress* in the Ormulum be an identical word with M. E. *gere*, its derivation must be looked upon as dubious. Cf. Kluge, Anglia XXIV p. 309 f.

O. E. *ȝescēot* 'quick, ready' (above p. 126) occurs in Ben. R.; cf. Förster, Beibl. zur Anglia XI p. 242.

M. E. *gilde* (p. 154). Skeat, Trans. Phil. Soc. 1901 p. 18 f., is of opinion that the initial spirant of the corresponding O. E. word was diverted into hard *g* by Norman or Latin influence. Against this I may be allowed to observe that the *guilds* — in the characteristic forms known to us — seem to have originated among the Scandinavians in England. I refer to A. Bugge's treatise De Norske Byers Selvstyre og Handel p. 75—107. — Also many other cases of O. E. *ȝ'* regarded by Skeat, in the same connexion, to have become M. E. *g* owing to Norman or Latin influence are in my opinion due to Scand. influence.

N. E. dial. *gime* 'a vast opening' : O. W. Scand. *gíma*, Swed. dial. *gima*. This word ought to have been given above p. 154. It proves that the O. W. Scand. form was *gíma*, not *gima* as given by Fritzner.

N. E. *girth* I have explained (p. 151) as due to a contamination of M. E. *gerth* and M. E. *gird*. This explanation has been accepted by Köppel, Archiv CVI p. 35. Still there is another possibility. Swed., Dan. *gjord* 'girth' is ambiguous as to its ground-form as it may be either from a base **gerðō* or from **gurði-* (= O. E. *gyrd*). The latter would have became O. East Scand. **gyrð* (> Swed., Dan. *giord*, as E. Scand. *y* became often *iu*, *io* before *rð*, Noreen, Paul's Grundr.[2] I p. 593, Altschwed. Gr. § 127, 2), which if introduced into English would have given M. E., N. E. *girth*.

N. E. *gloat* (p. 76). See Luick, Archiv CVII p. 418 f.

O. E. *Harald, Harold* (above p. 26). Its Scand. origin is proved not only by historical facts but also by means of

phonetic considerations, as its native equivalent is *Hereweald,* a name recorded several times before the Scandinavian invasion.

M. E. *haþen* 'heathen' (p. 45). See Luick, Archiv CVII p. 418.

M. E. *cask* (above p. 244) may be from *carsk.* Cf. M. E. *hask* (< *harsk*) which occurs in Pr. P. 228, Köppel, Arch. CIV p. 47, N. E. D. s. v. *hask.*

M. E. *cleymous, cleimen,* N. E. dial. *clame, claim* (p. 57). According to Luick, Archiv CVII p. 417 f., we have to start from a M. E. pronunciation with *ei, ai.*

N. E. *lock* sb. and vb. (p. 261). The same explanation has been given by Köppel, Archiv CVI p. 33.

M. E. *nowcin* (p. 71, 180, 303). It is hardly probable that any consonant loss has taken place in this word. It occurs in texts in which Anglo-French spellings of English words are frequent and in which *c* may be assumed to denote *ts*; I consequently take *nowcin* to stand for **nowtsin* with *ts* < *ðs.*

Orrmīn (above p. 21, foot-note 1). *-īn* is doubtless of French origin; cf. *Awwstīn* in the Orrmulum. See references given above p. 187, and Morsbach, Festschrift für Wendelin Foerster p. 314.

O. E. *Oðulf* (above p. 25) is to be kept apart from *Aþulf*; it is from a Scand. base *Auðulfr.*

Palliȝ was the name of a Danish Earl, who played a certain political part during the reign of Æthelred II; see Freeman I p. 336 f. The name ought to have been given above p. 27.

O. E. *rōda* (p. 68 f., 161). See Luick, Archiv CVII p. 414.

O. E. *silfor,* M. E. *sillferr, silver* etc. (p. 112 f.). See Luick, Archiv CVII p. 414 f.

N. E. *scavenger,* which Skeat once held to be originally of English origin but to have passed into Anglo-French and from thence been reintroduced into English (see above p. 5 footnote), has been introduced through French from some Teutonic language of the continent. Cf. Skeat, Notes on English Etymology p. 259. O. Fr. *escauwer* need not, however, as is supposed by Godefroy and Skeat, be exactly of Flemish origin.

schailen p. 59. The suggestion that it may be connected with Old French *eschailler* would have been better omitted. Cf. Athenæum No. 3821 p. 77.

O. E. *scor* (p. 129 and foot-note) occurs in an O. E. monastery inventory, see Förster, Beibl. zur Anglia XI p. 242.

M. E. *serk* (above p. 147). Cf. N. E. dial. *sark*.

M. E. (Lat.) *stowres* 'stakes' occurs in English rolls of customs and not only in N. E. dialects (above p. 82), see A. Bugge, Studier over de Norske Byers Selvstyre p. 163. The word may, however, have been introduced into English after the Danelag times owing to the mercantile connexions between Scandinavia and England; cf. *down* above p. 235.

M. E. *þift* Metr. Hom. ed. Small 3, 131 (rime-word *gift*) is derived by Luick, Untersuchungen p. 248 from O. W. Scand. *þýft, þýfð,* O. Swed. *þypt,* as the regular M. E. form is *þeft.* If this be right, the word belongs to the class of loan-words treated of above p. 114 ff.

M. E., N. E. *tight,* which I have tried to explain above p. 223, is considered by Much, P. B. B. XVII p. 145, Pogatscher, E. Stud. XXVII p. 271 f. to represent quite a different word from M. E. *þiȝt, thight.*

O. E. *wār, wāriȝ* etc. (above p. 106). As for the sense of these words, see also Hoops, Altengl. Pflanzennamen p. 24 f. The development of Teut. *arh-* in M. E., which I have touched upon in connexion with M. E. *wār* (p. 105, foot-note 1) and with M. E. *arewe* (p. 227 f.), has been subsequently treated of in detail by Köppel, Arch. CIV p. 31 f.

Index.

I. English.

A. Old English.

abal 201.
ǣʒ 36, 195.
æʒnan 110, 195.
ǣmerʒe 42.
ǣr 1[illegible]8.
ærn 172, 185.
ærnan 185.
afol 201.
afolic 20[1].
Agmund 110[1].
amasod 261.
ambeht 226.
ambiht 226.
anda 8[1], 200.
ange adv. 227.
ar(e)we 226, 227.
ās- 98, 195.
Asʒout 68.
at 201.
Auðcetel, Oudcytel 68.
āwæcnian 15[1].

bæc 147[2].
bæcc 147[2].
bǣdan 161.
bǣl 88.
bǣle 195.
bærnan 182.
bǣtan 41, 195.
barda 5, 160, 230.
barþ 162.
batian 15.
bātsweʒen 11, 39, 49, 196.
bā þā 108.
beallucas 229.
beard 162.
bearm 230.
-beʒn, -bein 38.
belt 231.
bend 229.
beornan 182.
bēow 32, 195.
berian 183[1].
berstan 183.
bewǣfan 60.
Bicʒa 157[1].
biernan 182.
bisenked 144.
blāc 41, 195.
blæc 147[2].
blǣcan 41.
blǣst 195.
blāw 82[1], 195.
blēat 69.
blōma 205.
Bofiʒ 21[1].
bōnda 205.
bōnian 206.
bōtlēas 12.
brādhlāf 89.
brādpanne 89, 306.
brǣdan 88, 190.
brǣde 89.
brandrida 63[1].
breard 168.
breʒdan 162, 195.
breord 168, 195.
broddian 168[1], 306.
brord 168.
brydlōp 71[1].
Bucʒa 157[1].
Bucʒe 157[1].
būnda 205.
Buggo 157[1].
-bȳ 202, 286.
bȳ pl. 286[1].
byrne 183.
byrst 183.

cāl 106.
-calla 214.
carlfuʒol 141[3], 215.
carlman 141[3], 215.
caupland 68.
cāwl 106.
cēafl 76.
ceallian 214, 215.
cēap 68, 196.
cēapan 40, 196.
cearcian 141[3].
ceaster 142.
cele 142.

cēol 142[1].
ceorl 215.
čīken 114[1], 144.
cirice 147[2].
clǣman 57.
clǣð 108[1].
clǣðan 108[1].
clāð 108[1].
clāðian 108[1].
Clofize 21[1].
clustor 78[4].
cnear 5, 215.
cnīf 247.
-cōp 68, 196.
cost 247.
costnian 15.
crafian 76, 248.
craza 157[2].
crīstnian 15[1].
cwānian 46, 196.
cweðan 164.

dǣze 62[2].
dǣlan 195.
dazian 15.
dēaw 33, 195.
deorf 233.
derian 183[1].
dohx 137.
dosc 137.
dox 137.
drēam 'joy, bliss' 11.
dreng 208.
drepan 234.
drīepan 176[1].
druncen pple 15[1].
druncnian 15[1].
drȳze 117[1].
dwelian 183[1], 236.
dyne 235.
dynian 235.
dysiz 234.

ēac 72, 196.
eahtian 174.
earh 227.
eax 200.
[illegible] 76.

eze 30[1], 199.
Ezlaf 38.
ezlan 110, 191.
Ezricus 38.
eorl 236.
erian 183[1].

fæc 147[2].
fǣze 62[2].
fæzen 'glad' 15[1], 111, 111[3].
fæzenian 15[1].
fæznian 111.
fǣmne 238[1].
fǣr 'danger' 94.
fæstan 237.
fæsten 236.
fæstnian 15[1].
fahnian 111.
fārlāc 94.
fĕawe, fēa 102.
feccean 140.
feld 170.
fēolaza 180, 209, 295[4].
fēolan 210.
fēr 237.
fer(e)cian 138[1].
ferian 183[1].
fersc 182[1].
fetian 140.
feðer 166.
fierst 184.
fīsting 136[1].
fleard 160, 60[1].
fleardian 160.
fliccerian 59.
forzǣzan 153.
forsc 182[1].
forword 12.
fræzna(n) 239, 239[2].
fræzning 239[1].
fram, from 100, 195.
Frana, Frane 83.
frāsian 42, 53, 195.
frāward 101[2].
frec 147[2].
frezna(n) 239, 239[2].

Frena, Fræna etc. 83.
friczan 117[1].
friznan 239.
frīnan 239.
friðland 240.
friðmāl 240.
frox 138.
full 240.
fylcian 5, 210.
fȳs(i)an 137.

zærsuma 152.
zafol 76.
zāspian 53.
zāt 195.
zeā 109.
zēac 69, 195.
zeāra 94.
zeard 151, 162.
zearn 150.
zearwe 151.
zeatan 'to grant' 109, 174.
zebǣtu 41.
zebeorþor 162.
zebræc 232.
zebrec 147[2].
zebyrd 162, 195.
zedeorf 233.
zeeahtle 174.
zeeczian 236.
zefazen 111.
zefazenian 111.
zefēre 237.
zefleard 60.
zezræppian 54[1].
zehæp 213.
zehæplic 213.
zehlēapan 70.
zēol 242.
zēotan 153.
zerǣdan 44, 163, 195.
zerǣde 44, 163.
zerǣden 43, 195.
zerd 169.
zerēfa 43[1].
zersuma 152.

ʒesceōt 126, 307.
ʒesōm 219.
ʒesprec 147[2].
ʒest-hus 152, 191.
ʒetwinn 172.
ʒetwinnas 72.
ʒetwyn 172.
ʒewist-fullung 152.
ʒewistian 'to feast' 153.
ʒibaen 155.
ʒiefan 154.
ʒield 154.
ʒielde 150[1].
ʒīeman 195.
ʒīeme 70.
ʒierd 169, 195.
ʒierwan 152.
ʒīest 152.
ʒietan 155.
ʒift 156.
ʒilte [illegible]0.
gladu 160, 241.
glēaw 84, 195.
gor 106.
grǣʒ 89, 195.
græs 30[1].
grǣtan 90, 195.
grāp 54[1].
grāpian 54[1].
grāscinnen 89.
grīstbātian 41.
grīstbātung 41.
grið 163, 212.
griðian 163.
ʒyfan 155.
ʒyrd 169.
ʒyrdan 152.
ʒyrdel 152.
ʒyst 152.

hā 5, 99, 181, 303.
hæfene 242, 291[1].
hǣlan 195.
hael, hæl 39, 44[2], 187.
hǣle 44.
haeliʒ, hǣliʒ 39, 44[2], 187.
hǣlsian 44.
hǣr 90.
hǣþen 45, 163, 195.
hafoc 189.
Haythaby 38.
hāl 44, 44[3], 195.
hals 44[3].
hālsian 44.
hamele 212, 283.
hamelian 261.
hamole 212.
hāmsōcn 12.
handfæstan 242.
handselen 242.
hānum 6, 83.
hāsǣta 99.
hēafdesman 12.
healh 105[1].
healsian, halsian 44[3].
hēawan 34.
hedclāþ 160.
heden 160.
herʒian 183[1].
hieldan 170, 195.
hird 161.
hladan 164.
hlæd 164.
hlence 146.
hlēor 115.
hlēoþor 115.
hnēaw 34, 196.
hofding 77[2], 161, 290.
hold 5, 77, 280, 283, 289.
holm 243.
hoppian 127[1].
hos 138.
hosa 138.
hrān 48, 48[1].
Hraniʒ 21[1].
hundrað 163, 195.
hundred 163, 195.
hūsbōnda 205, 214.
husbūnda 205, 214.
huscarl 5, 214, 215.
husting 214.
hwǣr 95.
hwām 45, 196.
hwāra 95.
ia 109.
ic 147[2].
ierfe 30[1].
iernan 185.
ih 147[2].

lāc 46, 196.
lācan 47, 196.
lǣn 30[1].
lǣtan 91, 196.
laʒcōp 12.
laʒu 249.
lāh 90.
lahcēap 12.
lahcōp 68.
lām 57.
landcēap 12.
landcōp 12, 68.
lāð 47, 196.
lēan 196.
lēas 196.
leising 11.
Leisingebi, Laisingbi 64.
līeʒnian, lēʒnian 67, 67[1].
lēosca 138.
lid 'ship' 161, 164.
lida 161.
līesan 11, 64, 196.
līesing, lȳsing 11.
liþ 5.
līðan 164.
loc 261.
loft 249.
-lop 68.
lyft 250.
lȳsing 64.

macalic 250.
mǣʒ 64.
mǣʒe 96.
mæʒen 112.
mǣl 104, 104[2].
mǣlan 104.
māʒe 96.
māl 'a spot' 103.
māl 'action at law, etc.' 103, 104.

māldæʒ 103.
Manniʒ 21[1].
marc 250.
max 139.
mearc 146.
mearcian 146.
mearh 105[1], 105[2].
mēos 115.
mēre 105[1].
meðlan 104[3].
min 173.
mirce 146.
more 105[2].
mūþ 172.
mȳre 105[1].

nā 196.
nafoʒār 76.
nām 83.
nāmon pret. 83.
nāmrǣden 83.
nemnan 176.
niman 154.
nīðing 164, 217.
norrene 217.

Ohtor 173.
on merʒen 147[2].
ōra 5, 11, 68.
ord 196.
orreste 5, 218.
orceard 140.
ord 169.
Orm 179.
ortʒeard 140.
ōs- 98, 195.
ostsǣ 77.
Oðen 165, 179, 196.
Othgrim 68.
Ōðon 179.
Oustman 68.

racu 147[2].
rādstefn 92.
ræce 147[2].
rǣd 92, 196.
rǣdan 92, 196.
rǣdesmann 12, 92.
rǣran 49, 196.
rǣs 96[1].
raggie, raggiʒ 35[2], 251.
rān 5, 102, 303.
Raniʒ 21[1].
rāp 49, 196.
rēad 72, 196.
ridesoht 161, 176.
rīsan 96[1].
rōda 68, 161, 196, 308.
rōt 179[2], 252.
rotian 218.
rūwa, rēowe, rȳ(h)e, rēo, rȳhæ 35[2].
ryþþa 232.

sā 'bucket' 109.
saclēas 12.
sacu 147[2].
sæcc 147.
sæce 147[2].
sæht 100.
sǣte 253.
sāʒun pret. 87[1].
saht 100, 173.
sahtlian 15, 100.
sala 253.
sāwolʒescot 130.
scæð, sceð 38[2].
scæʒð, sceiʒð 38, 123.
scæʒðman 39.
scalu 'scale of a balance' 92.
scalu 'shell, husk' 93.
sceabb 120.
sceard 122.
sceʒð 5, 38, 123, 165, 283.
sceið 165.
scēoh 123.
scēot 126, 300.
scēotan 130.
scīene 77.
scieran 129.
sciftan 10, 126.
scilian 127.
scin(n) 127, 172.
scipian 128.
scīr adj. 125, 128.
scitta 128.
scot 130.
screncan 131.
scrīdan 132.
scrincan 131.
scrippe 131.
scrofel 134.
scruf 134.
scūfan 127, 127[1].
scūr 134.
scurf 134.
scurfede 134.
scyndan 127.
scyrte 128.
seaht 100.
sēam 72, 196.
seht 100.
sēman 8[1], 219.
sēon 'to filter' 253.
sēoðan 165.
sēþan 172, 196.
sierce 147.
siʒe 117[1].
Sihtric 35.
silfor 112, 308.
siolfor 112.
siolufr, seolfor 112.
slā 101, 102.
slāpan 96.
slāpol 96.
sleaht 254.
slēan 101, 102.
sleccan 147.
slieht 254.
snǣdan 262.
snearan 254.
snēr 254.
sōl 255.
sōþ 172.
spōn 83, 196.
spyrian 183[1].
staʒan 39, 63.
stede 161, 165.
steʒen 38.
stician 59.
stīʒan 62[2].

stōr 221.
stunt 221.
styntan 221.
styrian 183[1].
suht 176.
sumorlida 161.
swān 11, 39, 196.
swangor 221.
swancor 221.
suanus (Lat.) 10.
swāp 60.
swār 97.
sweard 166, 196.
swezen, swezn, swein 10, 38.
swen 38[1].
sweostor 117, 196.
swerian 183[1].
swipe 59, 60.
swylt 253[2].
sylfred 113[1].
syrce 147.

tǣsan 50, 196.
tǣtan 50.
tættec 256.
tāl 97.
taperæx 256.
tāt- 196.
Teit 38.
tīd 167, 196.
tīdan 167.
tīdung 167.
tīr 'glory' 116[1].
Tīr 116.
toft 113.
Tokiz 21[1].
tō dæz 147[2].
Tofiz 21[1].
tōscierian 124.
tosciftan 126.
Tostiz 21[1].
trēowe, trīewe 35, 196.
twinn 172.
tynder 256.
þā pron. 196.
þǣr 98[1].
þār, þāra 97.
þaþan 16, 176, 223, 282.
þēah 73, 196.
þearfian 15.
þezn 38[1].
þeznest, þe(o)nest 38[1].
þēneste 223.
þēonestman 223.
þerscan 182[1].
þerscwold 182[1].
þicce 147.
þiczan 223.
þoh 73.
þōr 114, 180, 180[2].
þræl, þrǣll 19, 167, 170, 180, 180[2].
þringan 107.
þrinna 173.
þrōh 'rancidus' 107[1], 107[2], 191.
þroht 107[1].
þunor 180.
þunresdæz 180.
þūr 180.
þūresdæz 180.
þuriz 21[1].
þwā 101.
þwēan 101.

Ulf 179.
unfēr 237.
unnīðing 164.
unrād 92.
Urm 179, 179[1].
ūtlaza 224.

wā 196.
wadan 167.
wae 39, 51[3], 196.
wǣcan 52[3].
wǣfan 196.
wæzn 110[1].
wǣzscalu 92.
wǣpen 84, 196.
wǣpengetæc, -tac 12, 93, 222.
wǣpman 84.
wǣr 12.
Wagen 110[1].
wānian 52[1].
wār 'see-weed' 106.
wāriz 106, 309.
wāriht 106, 309.
wāse 106.
wāsescite 106.
wāþ 52, 196.
wearp 257.
wezla 51.
weilawei 51.
wēn 83, 196.
weorpan 257.
wēpan 178, 195.
werian 'to defend' 183[1].
werian 'to wear' 183[1]
wīcing 258.
wiht 257.
wild 170.
wilde 170, 196.
wildēor 170.
witnes 258[1].
witran 258.
wit(t)er 258.
wlæc 147[2].
wlātian 47, 178, 196.
wleccan 147[2].
wlips 178.
wlisp 178.
wlītan 179.
wlite 178, 196.
wōcor 179, 196.
wōd 165, 179, 196.
Wōden 165, 179, 196.
wracu 147[2].
wræce 147[2].
wrang adj. 225.
wrang sb. 225.
wranga 225.
wulf 179.
wurm 179.
wyrm 179.

ymbe 224.
ȳr 116.
ȳre 11, 64[1], 68.

B. Middle English.

ā 'stream' 102.
addlenn 159, 199, 282.
adilen 159.
afell 201, 201[2].
aglen 'to vacillate' 110.
agreiþing 44.
aȝe, awe 30[1], 195, 199, 305.
aȝune, awene, awne 110, 195.
aȝȝ, ay, ai 36, 40, 64.
aymers, eymbre, eymery 42.
alderkar 142.
alderker 142.
alderkyr 142.
almos 226.
almus 226.
ammbohht 226.
ā melle 171, 286.
aande 'breath' 8[1], 118, 200.
anden 200.
andirs 208.
anent 20.
ange 226[1], 227.
anger 200, 290[4].
anngrenn 200.
ardagh 227.
ardawe 110[1], 227.
āre, ǭre 'early' 108, 200.
arre 209.
arswisp 258.
arrfname 30[1], 187.
arvell 200.
ar(e)we 226[1], 227.
-ās 98.
aske 'lizard' 135.
asken 135.
askebathie, askebathe 135, 136.
askefise 135, 201.
a-scūrren 125.
aslonte 219.
aslowte 220.
at 201.
atlien 173.
attelen 173.
attlen 173, 297.
atwinnen 172.
auk adj. 20[1], 76.
aukly 20[1].
authly 75.
avelen 201.
avelong 228.
awk(e)ward, awkwart 20[1], 76, 202.
awwerrmōd 74.
axyltothe 200, 286.
axeltre 199.

babelynge 259.
bablen 15, 259.
bach 144, 147[2].
bæch 141.
bagel 259.
bagge 228.
baghel 259.
baisk 40, 136.
baite sb. 41.
baiþen 41, 161.
bacbiten 229.
backe 229.
bāle 87, 195.
ball 226[1], 229.
balled 229, 287.
baltren 229.
band 226[1], 229.
banke 230.
bannen 259.
bāre sb. 88, 195, 282.
bare 'bier, litter' 88[3].
bāren pret. 86.
bark 230.
barrliȝ 30[1].
barme 230.
barn 'child' 230.
bary 183[1].
bask adj. 136, 297.
basken 21[1], 136, 202.
bāþe, bǭþe 108.
bawlen 75, 189.
bawnand 206[1].
beforegreiþen 44.
beyl, bayle 'hoop' 66.
bein, beyn, bain 40, 282, 306.
-beyn 40.
beȝȝsannz 43, 43[1], 188.
beȝȝsk 40, 136.
beite, baiten 41.
beȝȝtenn 41, 195.
beck 144.
bḗl 88.
belt 231.
bengere 204, 293.
bennche 145, 147[2].
bennk 145, 147[2].
bennkedd 145.
bennkinnge 145.
berd 231.
bēre 195.
bḗre 88.
bētås 61, 98, 285.
bēþe 108.
bī 202, 286.
bidaggen 33[1].
big 'barley' 32, 195, 294.
big adj. 157[1], 259.
biggen 32, 294.
bigger 'builder' 32.
bigginge sb. 32.
bigly pleasant 33.
biȝeten 153.
bīke 202.
biker 231.
bilōc pret. 69[1].
binge 204.
bir 204, 306.
Birkabeyn 40.
byrþe 162.
biseninge 282.
bisskopp 136.

blā 82, 181, 195, 204.
bland 204.
blast 84, 84[2], 88, 195.
blasten 84.
bleche 'pale' 41.
bleike 41, 41[2], 195, 298.
bleiken 41.
bleykester, bleystare etc. 41.
blę̄t 69.
bliknen 15, 231.
blisnen, blüsnen 15.
blǭ 82[1], 181, 195, 204.
blǭke 41.
blōme 204.
blōmen 204.
blose 231.
blōte 69.
blotnen 205.
bloute 69, 306.
blunt 260.
bodiȝlich 147[2].
bol 205.
bolaxe 205.
bole 179[1], 205, 282.
bolke 231.
bollen vb. 15[1], 205.
bolnen vb. 15, 15[1], 205.
bōn sb. 205, 282.
bǫ́nd, bond 205, 229.
bōnde 205.
bōne adj. 206, 286, 287.
bōnen 205.
boren pret. 86.
bǭst 75.
bǭsten 75.
botenen 15.
botsate 205, 286.
bōþe 162, 206, 286.
brā, brǭ 82[1], 231.
brad 'roasted' 89.
braid 160.
-brake 232.
brake 231.
braken 231.
bracc 232.
bracken 231.
brandrethe, brandereth, brandrythe 63[1], 162.
bratful 168.
brāþ 98, 162.
brāþli, brǭþli 88.
braþþe 89.
braulen 189.
brawlen 189.
bred(d) 168, 195.
bredful 168.
breiden 162.
breithen 162, 195.
brenie 183.
brenne 182.
brennen 182.
brenstone 182.
brerd 168.
brerdful 168.
brest 182.
bresten 183.
bretful 168.
breth 'fury' 89.
brīn 206.
brinie 183.
brink 232.
brinnen 182.
brist 182, 292[2].
brixel 17, 206.
brixle 17, 206.
brixlen 17, 206.
brǭ 231.
brod 168, 195.
broddenn 168, 168[1].
brodyr 166.
brord 195.
brǭþ 88.
broþþfall 232.
brünie 183.
brurd 168.
brütlen 15.
brütnen 15.
bū 'dweller' 207, 282.
bū 'stock of cattle' 206, 282.
bulaxe 205, 286.
bulderstǭn 232.
bule 179[1], 205, 286.
būn 206, 282, 287.
būnde 205.
būnen 206.
būr 204, 306.
burþe 162, 196.
þürþe 162.
buske 137.
busken 137, 282, 287.
bustelen 15, 233.

chaf 141.
chaft 260.
chåld 141[3], 214.
chalf 141[3], 214.
chalk 141[3], 214.
chang 290[4].
char 187.
charken 141[3].
chaul 76.
chavel 260.
cheren 260[1].
chę̄pe 68.
chester 142.
chetel 141, 142.
chīke 114[1].
chirche 147[2].
chīse 114[1].
chǫ́ld 141[3].

dǣrne 187.
dale 9.
dank sb. 233.
dank adj. 233.
danken 233.
darknen 15.
dasen 233.
dasewen 233.
daunen 15.
daw(e)ning 261.
ded 'death' 161[1], 306.
deye 62[1], 206.
dē̜ȝen, dīen 66, 285.
deilen 195, 298[2].
deren 183[1].
der(r)f 233.



derue 233.
diche 145.
dīke 145.
dil 207.
dille 207.
dillen 183[1].
dingen 207.
dirt 235.
dōm-kēte 174.
dompen 235.
donen 235.
dowwnenn 69.
dour 133[2].
dragge sb. 234.
draggen 157[2], 234.
draȝt 173, 234.
drahte 173, 234.
drapen pret. 86, 86[1].
draught(e) 173, 234.
drauk 76.
dregge 234.
dreggi 234.
dreie sb. 234.
dreien 155.
dreihen 155.
drēm 'dream' 11.
dreng 207, 208.
drepen 234.
driȝȝe 117[1].
driȝcrafft 117[1].
driȝmenn 117[1].
drihhtīn 21[1], 187.
drillen 235.
dring 208, 292.
drit 235.
drīten 235.
drǭp pret. 86[2].
dropen pret. 86.
dropen inf. 'to let fall' 176[1].
drūknen 130, 176[1], 208.
droukening 176[1], 208.
droukynge 176[1], 208.
droup(e)ning 176[1].
drūnen 158, 176, 286, 294.
drūpen 176[1], 208.
drūp(e)ning 208.
drūpnen 208.
dumpen 235.
dūn sb. 235, 309.
dunen 235.
dusk 137.
dusken 137.
dwellen 183[1], 236.

ebland 204.
efne 209.
efning 236.
egg 36, 195.
eggenn 157, 236.
eggment 34[1].
ei 'alas' 51.
eie 195.
Eȝȝnocc 43, 43[1], 188.
elten 208.
ē melle 171.
ender(s) 208, 283.
eng 209.
engleymen, englaymen 57.
enkerly 42[2], 209.
ēpenn 178, 195.
eren 183[1].
erre 209.
erten 209.
etlunge 173.
ettlen 173, 297.
ēþen 61.
eute 77.
euening 'an equal' 236.
evin 209.
ewte 77.

fā 181.
fā 'few' 102.
fǣȝen 237.
fagenien 111.
faghning 111.
fay 'doomed to die' 62.
fain 111.
famlen 236, 290[4].
farand 209, 283.
farecost 236.
fas(s)te 236.
fasten 237.
fauning 111.
fawen 111.
fedyre 166.
fēȝen 237.
fĕlaȝe, -lawe 180, 209, 295[4].
felen 209.
fell 'hill' 170, 171, 260[2], 284[1].
fēre 237.
feri sb. 183[1].
ferien 183[1].
ferken 138[1].
fercest 236.
ferrcost 236.
fernebrake 232.
festen 237.
fiken 145, 306.
fīle 210.
fillie 183[1].
firre 'fir' 261.
first sb. 184.
firth 237.
fisken vb. 'to scamper about' 137.
fissk 137.
fisskenn 'to fish' 137.
fīs 136[1], 237.
fīst 136[1].
fīsten 136[1].
flǣrd 160.
flagge 157[2], 237.
flake 'flocculent piece' 237.
flake, fleke 'a wattled hurdle' 238.
flakken 238, 287.
flān, flǭ 102.
flat 238.
flawe 157[2], 238.
fley 66.
fleyke 59.
fleke 238.
flekeren 59, 59[3].
fleck 238.

flecked 238.
flerd 160.
flitten 183[1], 210.
flütten 210.
fǭ 181.
fon 'foolish, fool' 94, 238.
fonned 94, 238.
fonnen 94, 238.
ford 162.
fǭre 'fear' 94.
forgaren 151.
forrgarrt 19.
forr-gloppnedd 241.
forlǭten 91.
forswei 62[1].
forswīþen 166, 221.
forþ sb. 162.
fǭwen 89, 237 283.
frā, frǭ 00, 01, 195.
fraȝȝnenn 239.
frainen 239.
fraisen 53.
fraisten, frasten 42, 195, 297.
fraken 239.
freken 239.
fraklis 239.
frame 239.
framien 239, 290[4].
freinen 239.
frēlēs 117.
fresch 182[1].
fres(s)t sb. 184.
frest vb. 42[2].
fresten 184.
frīen 117, 210.
friȝȝenn 117[1], 210.
frist 184.
fristen 184.
frō 240.
frǭ 100, 101.
frode 76.
froke 76, 76[1].
frosch 182[1], 184.
frosk 138, 184.
fros(s)t 184.
froþe 162, 210.
froþen vb. 162, 210.
frǭward 100, 101.
frūde 76.
fullnaþ 162.

gabbe 240.
gabben 240.
gabbunge 240.
gād 169.
gad(d) 168, 195.
gærsume 152.
gǣte 174.
gǣtelǣs 99, 174.
gǣtenn 99, 174.
gaȝhenn 112, 151.
gaȝhennlǣs 112.
gaite 53, 195.
galte 210.
gap 150.
gapen 150.
garen 151.
garn 150, 307.
garnwyn 150.
garnwyndylle 150.
garselle 151.
garsume 152.
garth 'a small piece of enclosed ground' 150, 162, 195.
garth 'girth' 152.
gasen 240.
gaspen 151, 297.
gate 'a gate' 150.
gate 'way, road' 151.
gāten pret. 86.
gaukpyntel 69.
gauren 189, 307.
gawlen 69.
gawin 112.
gedde 169.
geȝȝnenn 161.
geȝȝnlike 151.
gein, gain adj. 151.
gein, gain sb. 112, 115.
geinen, gainen 151.
geȝȝnenn 112.
geȝȝnlike 112.
geit, gayte 42.
gelde adj. 150[1], 240.
gelden 150[1], 240.
gēle 240.
gēmen 151.
gere 151, 307.
geren 151.
gers 211.
gersume 152.
gerþ 152, 163.
gaspen, gaispen 53 f.
gessen 152.
ges(s)t, gist 152.
gesten 152.
gestnen 152.
geet 42[3].
gę̄te 174.
geten 153, 155.
gę̄ten 174.
gę̄tenlike 174.
gę̄ter 174.
gift 153, 155.
gigge 153.
gile, gille 'gill of a fish' 153, 191.
gilde 154, 307.
gilder 154.
gildire 154.
gilderen 154.
gildiren 154.
gill 'cleft, ravine' 153, 191, 283.
gillen vb. 153.
gillestrēm 153.
gilte 'sow' 210.
gymbyre 211.
gird 152.
girdel 152.
girden 152.
girs 211.
giste 'refreshment' 152.
gistnen 152.
gistning 152.
giuen 154, 293.
glam 211.
glaumen 69.

glaymande 57, 283.
gleg 34, 195, 295.
gleym 55, 57, 188.
gleyme 57, 188.
gleymen 57, 188.
gleymous 57.
glent 241.
glenten 241.
glim 241.
glitren 241.
glopen 241[1].
glopnedlī 241.
glopnen 15, 241.
gloppening 241.
gloren 241.
glouten 76.
glüe 188.
gnaisten, gnasten 42[1], 55, 297.
godder hail 44[1].
gōke 69.
gōki 69.
golf 211.
golnes 212.
golsoght 212.
golven 211.
gōm 70, 195.
gôre 106.
goten pret. 86, 86[3].
goue pret. opt. 86.
gouen, youen pret. 86, 86[3].
gouen past. part. 87.
gowke 69, 195.
goukou 69.
gowl, govel 77, 77[1], 216.
goulen 69.
goupin 70.
grā 'felon' 89.
grā adj. 82[1], 89, 181, 195.
gras 30[1].
graspen 54[1].
grāten, grǭten 90, 195.
grei, grai adj. 89.
grei 'badger' 66.
greȝȝfe 43, 57.
greihund 66.
grein, grayn 43, 195.
greinen, granen, græнen 55.
greiþ adj. 44, 163, 287.
greiþe sb. 44, 163.
greȝȝþenn etc. 37, 38, 43, 163, 195, 283, 287.
greiþly 44.
greme 242.
gremen 242.
gremien 242.
gres 30[1], 211, 286, 292.
grēten 'to weep' 90.
grīm 211.
grīmen 211.
grīs 211, 292.
grīs 211.
griþ 163, 212.
grīþien 163.
grǭ adj. 81, 99.
grǭt sb. 90.
grote 'groat' 78[2].
gul 212.
gulnes 212.
gulsoght 176, 212.

ȝa, iaa, ioo 'yes' 109.
ȝalle 214.
ȝalousouȝt 176.
ȝāre, ȝǭre 91, 190.
ȝaren 152.
ȝarn 140.
ȝarwen 152.
ȝat sb. 150.
ȝaten 109, 174.
ȝaulen 69, 69[2].
ȝeinen 151.
yélde 154.
ȝellen 69[2].
ȝelstren 150[1].
ȝelte 150[1], 211.
ȝēmen 151.
ȝemslc 17.
ȝēnen 'to meet' 151.
ȝespe 54[1].
ȝēten 'to grant' 109[1].
ȝeten 'to get' 155.
ȝĕtenn 'to cast, found' 153.
ȝetten 'to grant' 190, 109[1], 174.
ȝift 156.
ȝiuen 154, 293.
ȝöl 242.
ȝoulen 69, 69[2].

hacche 145.
hachel 146.
hærnes 213.
hǣþeliȝ 163, 213.
hæþenn 163, 213.
hǣþinng 163.
hag 'a break, gap' 34, 195.
haggen 'to cut' 34.
hagworm 34.
haȝhelike, haȝheliȝ 17.
haȝer, hawer 17, 17[2], 112, 212.
haȝherr 17, 17[2], 112, 212.
haȝherrleȝȝk 17, 112.
haȝherrlike 17, 112.
hahte 99, 173, 174, 297.
hailsinge 44[3].
hain 242.
haiten 56.
haithen 53.
haythenhede 45.
hâle 105[1].
halsen 44[3].
halsinge 44[3].
hamelen 261.
hanndfesst 242.
han(d)sel 242.
han(d)selen 242.
hank 212.
hanken 212.
hap 212.
happen 213.
hār, hǭr 90.
harrdnenn 15, 15[1].
harne-panne 213.
harnes 213.
harīen 187.
harsk 138, 287.

har(o)wen 183[1].
hāth 213.
haðene 45[1], 188.
hāðful 213.
hathennesse 45.
haðenescipe 45[1].
hāðful 163.
haughte 99, 173, 174.
hauk 76.
havene 242, 291[1].
haver 213.
hechel 146.
heil, hæil, hail adj. 44, 195.
heȝȝlenn, heylen, hailen 44, 195.
heilnesse 44.
heilsen, hailsen 44.
heyþen, haiþen, haþen 45, 195.
hekelen 145.
hekyle 145.
heck 145.
heckle 145.
hęl 187.
helden 'to pour' 170.
helder 167.
hēli 39, 187.
hellen 170, 195.
heming 213, 283.
henngde 157.
henngedd 157.
herien 183[1].
hernes 213.
hęþelich 163, 213.
hęþen 45, 163, 213.
heþen(n) adv. 6, 163, 176, 213.
hęþing 163.
hevenen 213.
hevening 213.
hiȝhenn 117[1].
hildire 167, 292.
hilen 183[1], 243.
hillen 243.
hīrd 161.
hirsel 242.
hitten 213.
hōf 214.
hogh 70, 79[1].
holm 243.
hoppen 127[1].
hǫste 243.
hǫsten 177[1], 243.
hǫten 177[1].
hōve 214.
hülen 183[1], 243.
hüllen 183[1].
hulvere 243.
hundreth 163.
hüppen 127[1].
husbanden 214.
husbonde 214.
huscarl 214.
huske 138.
husting 214.
hwāre 95.
wheym, whaime 45, 45[2], 196.
hweþen 6, 163, 176.
whille 147[2].
hwirlgigge 153.

i 100.
ibirde 162.
ibōne 206, 286, 287.
ibürde 162.
ich 145, 147[2].
ille 147[2].
ille 171, 293.
illen 171.
ī melle 171, 286.
immes 214.
in bland 204.
irk 146.
irken 146.
ysoghen past. part. 87[1].
yspoke past. part. 87.
ystoke past. part. 87.
iþen 163, 214.
iþenly 163, 214.
iwān, iwǭn 83.

cā 243.
cag 243.
kaggerleȝȝk 17, 18, 243.
kay 56, 56[2].
kairen, cairen 64.
keisere, keȝȝsere, kaisere, caisere 56.
cake 244.
kakelen 244.
cakke 244.
calf 'sura' 141[3], 214.
calf 'vitulus' 141[3].
callen 141[3], 214.
cang 290[4].
cangun 290[4].
car 'left, sinister' 56[2].
carl 141[3], 215.
carp 215.
carpen 141[3], 215.
carte 244.
cask adj. 137, 224, 308.
casten 142, 215.
cavel 142.
kēchel 244.
keken 'to peep' 143.
kele 142.
kēling 61, 285.
kelk 244.
kelp 143.
kenbowe 245.
kennen 245.
ker 142, 260[2].
kerling 141[3], 215.
kerven 142.
kest 143.
kesten 142, 291, 291[1].
ket 142, 215.
kēte 174, 175.
ketel 142.
kētly 174.
kevel 142.
kevelen 142.
keven 246.
kevle 76.
kid(e) 143, 161, 191.
kigge 18[2].
kiken 143.
kilp 143.
kindlen 246.

kinken 143.
kinnen 246.
kippen 143.
kirrke 143, 146.
kyrne 143.
kiste 143.
kitten vb. 'to cut' 248.
clag 215.
clagged 215.
clappen 246.
cleg 215.
cleimen 57, 308.
cleymous 57, 308.
cleken 146.
clint 215.
clippen 246.
clubbe 246.
clumsen 246.
cnag 247.
cnīf 247.
cǫ 243.
codde 247.
cogge 247.
cǫle 106.
cōme 11[2], 295.
cōpe 70[2], 146.
cost 247.
costnen 15.
coul 76.
coupe 70.
crake 95.
craken 95.
crasen 247.
craske 245.
crauen 248.
craulen 76, 215.
crawe 157[2].
crawyn 76.
crēk 216.
creulen 215.
creven 189[1].
crike 216.
crōke 248.
crōp pret. 69[1].
croulen 216.
crulen 216.
crūse 248.
cūren 248.
cutten 248.
cūtten 248.
quad 'bad' 95.
quaad 95[3].
Quaim 45.
quainen 46, 196, 283.
cwead 95[3].
quēd 95.
quaisi, quasi 58.
cweise 46, 58.
queissen 58.
cwerken 248.
quert 248.
quethe 163.
cwīe 216.
quǫre 95.
quoð pret. 86, 86[4].
quoðen pret. 86.

lǣte, lēte 91, 216.
lāȝ, lāh, lǫȝ, low 90.
laȝhe 249.
lāȝhenn 90.
laikin sb. 47.
laire 47.
lairy adj. 47.
laisen 64, 196.
laiten 47, 178, 196.
lān, lǫn 108, 249.
landloper 71[1].
last 249.
lasten 249.
lāt, lǫt 90, 196.
lăten 91.
lāten 91, 196.
lāð, lǫth 47.
laþe 164, 216.
laus 71, 196.
lausen 64, 71.
lawe 249.
lē 249.
log 216.
leȝhe, lay 'hire' 61, 62[1], 285.
lēȝhemenn 61.
leie 'low' 90[2].
leȝȝk, leik, laik 46, 196, 298.
-leȝȝk, -leik, -laik 46.
leȝȝkenn, leiken, laike 47, 196.
lein 188.
leinen, lainen 'to deny' 67.
leinen, lainen 'to hide, conceal' 67.
leines 188.
leȝȝtenn 47, 47[1], 178, 196.
leite 'a lightning' 58.
leiþ, laith 47, 196.
-lēc 63, 285.
leken 249.
lēre 115.
lēsen 64.
les(s)ke 138, 300.
lest 291.
lēte 216.
lęten 91.
-lich 145.
lich 147[2].
lifnoð 164.
liften 249.
līc adj. 147[2].
līc sb. 147[2].
-lik 145.
līknen 15.
ling 216, 294.
linke 146, 292.
linken 146, 292.
lipsen 178, 196.
līre 115, 282.
lispen 178.
listare 178.
lit 178, 196.
līte 296, 296[1].
liten 178.
litestere 178.
līðen 115.
litnen 15.
littenen 178[1].
littnen 178.
lið 164, 216.

līðen 'to listen' 164.
liðsmann 164.
livenað 164.
liveneð 164.
lobbekēling 61.
loȝhe 216.
loc 261.
loken 261.
lǫn 30[1], 249.
lōne 70, 196.
lope sb. 71[1].
lōpe vb. 71.
lōs 71.
lōsen 71.
lǫt 196.
lǫten 196.
lǫðlich 159.
loup sb. 71.
loupen 70, 196.
lous 71, 196.
lousen 71.
lōve 217.
lowe 'fire' 216.
lowen 216.
lows 71.
lowsen 71.
luggen 217.
lund 217.
lune 250.
lüstnen 15.

macche 147[2].
maddmess 159.
mǣlenn 104.
māȝe, mǫȝe, mowe 96.
maȝȝ, may 64, 65[1], 65[2], 67.
magin 112.
main sb. 112.
mayse 58.
make sb. 250.
make adj. 250.
maklī 250.
māl, mǫl 103, 104.
mâre 105[1].
mark (a coin) 250.
mark 'sign' 146.
marken 146.
masen 261.
maske 138.
maðelen 103.
maðelere 103.
maðelild 103.
maðelung 103.
mēȝhe 65.
mēk 217.
mēken 217.
mellen 104[3].
mennissk 139.
mennisskleȝȝk 139.
mennisknisse 139.
menske 139.
menskeful 139.
menskefully 139.
menskeliche 139.
mensken vb. 139.
menskly 139.
mēoc 217.
mēoken 217.
mēre 105[1].
mer(r)ke 146.
merken 146.
michel 147[2].
midding 217.
mīȝen 62[2].
mikell 146, 147[2].
min 'less' 173.
mineþþ 171.
minne sb. 171.
minnen 171.
minning 171.
mirke 146.
mīre 'ant' 115.
mīre 'mire' 115.
mīre<mīnre 180, 180[3].
mirken 146.
mok 250.
mokke 250.
more sb. 105[2].
morknen 15, 217.
mos 250.
moure 77, 299[1].
muggen 250.
muk 250.
mukke 250.
münnen 171.

nab 250.
naȝȝ etc. 37, 47, 196.
nayyn 'to say no' 47.
nais 48.
naiten 'to say no' 48, 174.
nait 65.
naiten 'to use' 65.
naitly 65.
nāþe 91, 164.
nauger 76.
naule 77.
naute 72.
nemnen 176.
nether 250.
neve 217.
nevenen 176.
nig 34, 196.
nigard, nigart 34.
nigardie 34.
nigun, nigoun 34, 34[1].
niȝhenn 117[1].
nīpen 114.
nīten 217.
nitten 183[1], 217.
nīðing 164, 217.
nocin 71, 180, 308.
noule 216.
novil, noule 77[1], 216.
nout 71.
nowcin 71, 180, 308.
nowwt 71, 176.
nütten 217.

o 100.
obacch 147[2].
od 169, 196.
odde 169.
ōk 6, 72, 196.
occ, oc 6, 72.
oker 179, 196.
okeren 179.
olm 217.
oonde 118, 200.

ondin 'to breathe' 118, 200.
onȝein 151.
ongrūfe 212.
on slante 219.
on slonte 219.
ǭr 200.
Or(r)m 179.
Orrmīn 21[1], 179, 187.
Ormsbī 179.
Orrmulūm 21[1].
ornen 218, 294.
orrāþ 91.
orreste 218.
orwēne 83.
oslante 219.
ōþ 165, 179, 196.
overlop 71[1].
overskippen 127.
overþwert 19, 224.

paschen 139.
pasken 139.
pegge 251.
pel 251.
pich 145.
pik 145.
pilewer 257.
pismire 115.
ploȝh 251.
plōh 251.
plow 251.
potscarth 122.

racches 147[2].
rad(d) 218.
raft 251.
ragge 251.
rain 188.
raynedere 48.
raipen 48, 196.
ransaken 172, 185.
rap sb. 251.
rape adj. 251.
rapelī 251.
rapen 251.
rappen 251.
ras 96.
rasen 96.
rāþ 91, 165, 196.
rāþen(n) 91, 165, 196.
rauþ 72, 165, 196.
reaδ 92.
reaδesman 92.
red 'afraid' 218.
rēd 92.
rēden 92.
reike, raike sb. 'course, path' 48.
reyke 'acerous' 59.
reiken, raiken 48.
rein 188.
reysed 'gone on a military expedition' 49[2].
reȝȝsenn, reisen, raisen 'to raise' 49, 196.
rēne 63.
renne sb. 185.
rennen 185.
rimplen 243[1].
rinnen 185.
rip 218.
rīven 252.
rō 252.
roke 77, 299[1].
rōmen 252.
rǭn 'reindeer' 48.
rǭp 49.
rōs 218.
rōt 179, 252.
roten adj. 218.
roten vb. 218.
rotien 218.
rǭþ 91, 196.
rǭthen 91, 165, 196.
routen 72.
rowwst 72.
rudnen 15.
rugged 35[2], 218.
ruggen 252.
ruggi 35[2], 218.
ruke 252.
rukelen 252.
ruken vb. 252.
rumpe 253.
runkel 179[2], 253.
rusken 139.

sā 109.
saht, sahht 100, 173.
sauht 100.
sahten, sahtnien 15, 100.
sahtlen 15, 100.
sahtnesse 100.
sahtnien 100.
sale 253.
same 218.
sannen 172, 196.
shabbe 120.
schailen 59, 123, 308.
schale 'shanty' 93, 121.
schate (a fish) 122.
schateren 10, 123.
schey 123.
schelle 124.
schēne 77.
scherd 122.
shēre 125.
shêren 125, 129.
schēre þursday 125.
shifftenn 10, 126.
schil 127.
schilien 123.
schillen 127.
schynner 127.
schīre adj. 125, 128.
schirme 128[1].
shirte 128.
schīten 128.
schof pret. 69[1].
schope 127.
ssorved 134.
schragge 130.
schrapen 131.
schrenchen 131.
schrichen 131.
schriken 131.
schrinken 131.
schroff 134.

shrogges 132.
shrub 132.
schulle 132.
shūr 134.
schürge 128[1].
schūten 'to shout' 134.
sēkenn 144[1], 147[2].
seck 147.
selver 113.
sēme 219.
sēmelich 219.
sēmen 8, 219.
sēr 167.
serk 147.
sę̄r-lepi 167.
sēr-liche 167.
sērnes 167.
sērte 167.
sę̄te 253.
siȝȝe 117[1].
sīȝen 62[2].
sīlen 253.
sillferr 112, 308.
silfren 112.
silte 253.
silver 112, 308.
silveren 112.
sister 117, 177, 196.
sīt(e) 175.
sīten 175.
scabbe 120.
scabbed 120.
scadde 121.
scailen 59, 121, 123.
scāld 96, 121, 283.
scalden 121.
scāle, scǭle 'bowl' 92, 93[1], 121.
scale 'scab' 121.
scāle 'shanty' 93, 121.
scale 'shell' 93, 121.
scalin 'exquamo' 93.
scalk 121, 122.
scalle 'scab' 121.
scalled 121.
scant 19, 122.
scantnesse 122.
scarle 125.
scarth 122.
skate (a fish) 122, 284[1].
scateren 10, 123.
scaþe 123, 165.
scathedede 123.
scaþel adj. 123.
scathelę̄s 123.
scaþen vb. 123, 165.
skauten, skautand 72, 123.
skey 'umbraticus' 123.
skeȝȝrenn 59, 123, 124.
skelle 124.
skelp 124.
skelpen 124.
skelten 124.
skemering 124.
skemmtinng 124.
skempting 124.
skenten 124.
skent(t)ing 120, 124.
skep 'to skip' 127.
skeppe 124.
skēre 'clear' 125, 128.
skerel sb. 125.
skēren 'to purify' 125.
skerre, skarre sb. 'projecting rock' 124.
skerre, skarre 'timid' 124, 260[2].
skerren, skarren 123, 124.
skēte 'quick, quickly' 125.
skewed 126.
skewes 115[1].
skīe 115, 115[1], 126.
skifft 126.
skiften 126.
skig 126.
skil(l) 126.
skilien, skilen 123, 127, 183[1].
skillen 'to make a harsh noise' 124.
skil-lǣs 127.
skimering 124.
skinden 127.
skin(n) 127, 172.
skinnere 127.
skip sb. 127.
skippen 127.
skippere 127.
skīr(e) 128.
skirmen 'to fence' 128.
skirmen 'to scream' 128.
skirrpenn 128.
skirte 128.
skitly 115, 126, 296.
skitte 128.
scof 128.
scogh 128.
scolde 'to scold' 129.
scǭle, skǭle 'bowl' 92, 93[1], 121.
scolken 133.
scolle 129, 133.
scom 113.
scōne 77, 129.
scope 'to skip' 127, 129.
scōpe 129.
scōpen 'to lade out water' 129.
score 129.
scoren 'to thrust' 129.
scorclen 130[1].
scorrcnenn 129, 191.
scot 130.
scotile, scotylle 135.
scotland 130.
scotten vb. 130.
scottes 130.
scoupe 'to skip' 127.
scragen 130.
scrapen 131.
skratt, scrate 'wizard' 131.
scratten vb. 131.
screde 131.
scrēmen 131.
screnchen 131.
scrennkenn 131, 147.

skrichen 131.
skriken 131.
scrinken 131.
scrip 131.
skrippe 131.
scrið 132.
skrithen 132.
scrof adj. 132.
scrof(e) 'glabra' 132, 134.
scrog 132.
scroggi 132.
scrubben 132.
scowk 133.
scul 132.
scūlen 133.
sculken 133.
skulkere 133.
sculle 133.
skum 133.
skumen 133.
skummen 133.
scoures 134.
scūren 133.
scurf 134.
skūte sb. 134.
skūten 'to project' 134, 283.
squelen 135.
slahter 173, 253.
slain pple 111[3].
slān, slǭn 102.
slāp, slǭp 96, 96[3].
slāpen 96.
slaughter 173.
slawen pple 111[3].
slech 147.
slēȝ 219.
slōȝþ 219.
sleiȝþ 216.
slōh 219.
slehþe 165.
slekken 15[1], 147, 147[1], 191.
slenten 219.
sleuth 165.
sleuthhund 165.
slīke 147, 219.
slike 262.
slikien 262.
sloken vb. 15[1], 219.
sloknen 15, 15[1], 219.
slōþ 165, 220.
smacche 147[2].
snaipely 65.
snaipen 49, 65.
snare 254.
snart 20, 254.
sniȝen 254.
snīpe 255.
soȝ pret. 87[1].
soght 176.
sōl pret. 69[1].
sōm 'trace of a cart' 72, 196.
sōmlich 219.
soore 72.
sōte 243.
sowen pret. pl. 87[1].
sowre 72.
sowry 72.
sowwþ 72, 165.
spā sb. and vb. 74, 93, 181.
spac 220.
span-newe 83, 196.
sparþe 165, 255.
speren 183[1].
spete 59.
spink 255.
spiren 183[1].
spoken pret. 86.
Spontaneūs 21[1].
sprac 220.
stad adj. 21.
stad sb. 161.
stac 220.
stakken 220.
stange sb. 'sting' 220.
stange sb. 'pole, stake' 255.
stangen 220.
star 'sedge' 220.
ste sb. 255.
stede 161.
steden 21.
stegh sb. 255.
stegh, steigh pret. 62[2].
steyke 59.
steke, steyke 63.
stenten 221.
steren 183[1].
sterynge 59.
steorrne 220.
sterne 220.
sterrne 220.
steþe 165.
stiggen 35.
stinten 221
stiren 183[1].
stithe 165.
stope 78.
stōr 221.
stowres 309.
strā, strǭ 103.
strāte 97, 97[2], 190.
strawen 103.
streyken 59.
strewen 103.
striþe 166.
striþþe 166.
strowen 103.
stum(e)len 15, 255.
stumren 255.
stunt 221.
stünten 221.
sum(m) 6, 221, 286, 288.
swayf 49, 50.
swaiuen 49.
swale 221.
swange 'loins' 221.
sware 255.
swāre 97, 97[3].
swaren 255.
swarth(e) 166, 196.
sweigh 59, 62[2].
sweyen 59, 62[2].
swein, swain 49, 166.
sweype 'ictus, alapa' 59, 60.
sweype 'flagellum' 60.

sweren 183[1].
swille 147[2].
swipe 60.
swīþen 166, 221.
swonge adj. 221.

taysed 50, 196.
tait sb. 50.
taken 221.
tāle, tǫle 97, 97[3].
tange 255.
tarne 222.
tatered 256.
taþen 166, 222.
tedyre 166.
teit, tait adj. 50, 196, 283.
telwen 222.
tēmen 256.
terne 222.
tęsen 50.
teþren 166.
tīden 167.
tīdinde 167.
tiding(e) 167.
tiht 223, 309.
tīke 256.
til 222.
tīnen 116, 283.
tīnsel 17, 116.
tynt 20.
tit 19, 222.
tythande 166.
tīþennde 166, 196.
tīþinge 167.
toft 113.
toht 223.
tōm 256.
torīven 252.
toschǣden 123.
toskeȝȝrenn 59, 123, 124.
totwinnen 172.
traisten, trasten 65, 297.
traistinge 68.
traistness 65.
trigg 35, 196.
trillen 256.
tristen 249[2].
trọ̄ 222, 286, 288.
trollen 256.
trost 78[4].
trosten 78[4].
trust 78, 285[1].
trusten 78, 285[1].
tunder 256.
tusk 135.
tux 135.
twinling 172.
twinne 172.
twinnen 172.
twinnunge 172.
þah, þæh, þaȝ, þauh 73.
þare 98[1].
þāre, þǭre 97.
þarrnenn 15, 180, 223.
þaþan, þaþen 6, 167, 176, 282.
þeȝȝ, þei, þai etc. 6, 37, 50, 196.
þennkenn 144[1], 147[2].
þerne 223, 292[1].
þeþen 6, 167, 176, 223.
þift 309.
þiggen 'take, receive' 223.
thiggen 'to beg' 223.
thiht 223, 295[3].
þikke 147.
þinnkenn 141[1].
þīre < þīnre 180, 180[3].
þoh(h), þogh, þou 72, 181, 196, 294.
þorsdai 180.
þrā, þrǭ adj. 106, 181, 181[1].
þrā, þrǭ sb. 106, 181, 181[1].
þrāli, þrǭli 106.
þrall 19, 19[2], 167, 170.
þrave 223, 286.
þrę̄l 19.
þreldom 19[2].
þrell 19[2], 170.
þrelwork 19[2].
þrenngdenn 57.
þreschen 82[1]
þreschwold 182[1].
þresten 224.
þreve 223, 282.
þrift 223.
þriȝȝes 117[1].
þrill 19[2], 170.
þrinne 173.
þristen 224.
þrīven 224.
þrüsten 224.
þuner 180.
þunresdai 180, 196.
þursdai, þurrsdaȝȝ 125, 180, 196.
þweorrt 224, 292[1].
þwer(r)t 19, 224.
þwertover 19, 224.

ug 224.
uggen 224.
uglī 224.
uglines 224.
ugsome 224.
ummbe 224.
unfēre 237.
unnhilenn 183[1], 243.
unmawe 112.
unneite, unnaite 65.
unrō 252.
unnshadiȝ 123.
unnscaþefull 123.
uppbrixle 17, 206.
usell 224.
ūtlaȝe 224.

wacche 147[2].
waggen 256.
waȝȝ 50, 196.
waif 60[1].
waiknen 52.
waiknes 52.
waimenten 52.
waith 52, 167, 196.

waldēʒed 257.
wale sb. and adj. 256.
walen 257.
Wâles 105[1].
wān, wǭn 83.
wând 224.
wande 225.
wanndrāþ 84, 91, 165, 225.
wandrethe 92, 255, 290[4].
wandsomlī 225.
wan(n)t 225.
wan(n)ten(n) 225.
wapen 84, 93.
wapentake 93.
wapnen 93.
ware, wayre 'spring' 94, 196.
wār, wǭr 'humour, pus' 104 f., 181[2].
wāre pret. 86.
warloghe 84.
warpen 257.
wāse, wǭse 106.
wāþe 94, 167.
wawilēʒed 257.
wę̄chen 52[3].
weder 166.
weʒt sb. 257.
wehht 257.
weik, wayk 'weak' 52, 52[3], 196.
weyke (of a lamp) 59.
weilawei 51, 60.
weilen, wailen 52.
weinen, wainen 60, 196.
welen 257.
wēne sb. 83.
wēne adj. 83, 83[1].
wēng 225, 282.
wēpen vb. 178.
wēr 'spring' 94, 190, 196.
weren 183[1].
werrk 147.
werpen 257.
werre 225.
wesseil, wesseilen, wæshæil, washayl 44.
wę̄ven 60.
wevyl 59.
wich 145.
wiʒt, wict 19, 225.
wiht sb. 257.
wiʒtliche 20, 20[1].
wik 145.
wikir 258.
wilde 170.
wildrēm 170.
wilgate 170.
will adj. 170, 196.
wilsom 170.
windā̆s 98.
windoge, windowe 72.
wing 225, 286.
wīpe 258.
wips 258.
wirrkenn 147.
wisk 139.
wisp 258.
witer 258.
witeren 258.
witerliche 258.
witnen 258.
wlach 147[2].
wlatsome 178.
wlech 147[2].
wlips 178, 196.
wlispen 178.
wlite 178.
wōd 165, 179.
wǫ́nd 224.
wǭnde 84.
wont 225, 290[4].
wonten 225, 290[4].
wǭpen 93, 196.
wǭpenen 93.
wōren pret. 85.
wǭri 106.
wǭþe 94, 167.
wǭtheli 94.
wrā, wrǭ 74, 100, 181, 285.
wragelunge 243[1].
wragger 243[1].
wraggunge 243[1].
wráng 225, 285.
wrǫ́ng 225.
wulf 179.

zech 147, 147[2].

C. New English.

addle dial. 159, 199, 282.
afrist dial. 184.
again 151.
ain dial. 111.
air 'sandbank' dial. 67.
airt dial. 284[1].
akimbo 245, 292[2].
aldercarr dial. 142.
almous dial. 226.
alms 226.
a mell dial. 171.
and 'to breathe' dial. 200.
anger 200.
anonsker dial. 18[2].
apert dial. 284[1].
arr dial. 209.
arval dial. 200.
assle-tooth 200, 286.
at 'that' dial. 201.
athwart 202.
auger 76.
avelang dial. 228.
avelong dial. 228.
awe 30[1], 199, 305.
aweband dial. 284[1].
awkward 20[1], 76.
awned, aund dial. 80, 180.
awn(s) 110.
axle-tooth dial. 200, 286.

babble 259.
backie dial. 229.
bail 'handle' dial. 66.
bain dial. 282.
bairn 230.
bait vb. dial. 41.
bait sb. dial. 41.
bald 229.
bale dial. 87.
bale-hill dial. 87.
barowe, early N.E. 183[1].
barry dial. 183[1].
bask vb. dial. 136, 202.
bask 'sharp, bitter' dial. 40, 136.
baste 'to thrash' dial. 67.
batten 'to grow fat' 15, 202.
bauch dial. 284[1].
bawl dial. 75, 189.
beace dial. 99, 306.
beck 144.
bedaggle dial. 33[1].
berry vb. dial. 183[1].
besk vb. dial. 136[2].
bicker dial. 231.
bier 88[3].
bigg 'barley' dial. 32.
big adj. 157[1], 259.
big 'to build' dial. 32.
bigger dial. 33.
biggerstangs dial. 33.
biggin(g) sb. 32.
bigli 'pleasant' dial. 33.
bike dial. 203.
billow 204, 223.
billy sb. dial. 183[1].
bing dial. 204.
birr dial. 204.
birth 162.
bleach 41[2].
bleak 41[2], 52[3], 298.
bloat (herring) 69[1].
bole dial. 88.
bole-hills dial. 88.
bool 'handle' dial. 66.
boon vb. dial. 206, 287.
boon sb. 205, 282.
bore 'wave' 88, 282.
both 108.
boulder dial. 233.
boun dial. 206.
bound 206.
bracken 231.
brad 168.
brake 'fern' 231.
brake 'copse' dial. 232.
brandreth dial. 63[1].
brawl 189.
brisk 137.
brod vb. dial. 284[1].
brod sb. and vb. dial. 168.
broddle dial. 168.
buck vb. 203.
bug dial. 157[1].
buggy 157[1].
bulk 231.
burn 182.
burst 183.
bush 137.
busk 137, 282.
-by 202, 286.

cackle 244.
cadgy dial. 18[2].
cair dial. 64.
cake, caikey dial. 56[2].
cangle dial. 15.
car 'pool' dial. 142.
carl dial. 141[3].
carl-cat dial. 141[3].
carling dial. 141[3].
carp dial. 215, 284.
chare 125.
cheap 68.
chowk dial. 284[1].
churl 215.
chyngill dial. 284[1].
clag dial. 215.
cleck dial. 146.
cleg 36[1], 215.
cletch dial. 146.
clubbit dial. 284[1].
cole dial. 106.
coop dial. 70.
cope dial. 70.
coup dial. 70.
cow vb. 216.
cowl 76.
cowp dial. 70.
crag dial. 157[2].
crake 95.
crawl 76.
crumb 133[1].
cudgel 247[1].

dag 'to trail in the mire' dial. 33[1].
dag vb. 'to drizzle' dial. 33.
dag sb. 'dew' dial. 33, 33[1], 195.
daggle 'to sprinkle with water' dial. 33.
daggle 'to trail in the wet' dial. 15, 33[1].
dale 9.
dangle 15.
dank 233.
dapill dial. 284[1].
dawn vb. 15, 261, 306.
dawning 261, 306.
daze 233.
dead, deid 'death' dial. 161, 306.
deg vb. dial. 33.
dey dial. 206.
dew 33.
dike 145.
din 235.
dindge 207, 208.
dinge dial. 207.
ditch 145.
dizzy 233, 234.
dour dial. 133[2].
dowless dial. 284[1].
down 235, 309.
doze 226[1], 234.
drag 157[2].

draggle 15, 157[2].
dregs 234.
drill 235.
drizzle 15, 235.
drook dial. 176[1].
droop 176[1].
drouk dial. 176[1].
droup dial. 176[1].
drowk dial. 176[1].
drown 158, 176, 286, 294, 304.
drunkard 34[1].
duds dial. 284[1].
dump 235.
dun dial. 235.
dusk 137.
dyrdom dial. 284[1].

eckle dial. 174.
egg vb. dial. 236.
eilder dial. 167.
elope 71[1].
elt dial. 208.
errand 17.
ert dial. 209.
ettle dial. 174.
evening 261.

fain 111.
famble dial. 236.
farand dial. 209, 283.
farrand dial. 209, 283.
farrow 228.
fawn 111.
feal dial. 209.
feg 'fair' dial. 157[2].
fell 'hill' dial. 170, 171. 284[1].
fellow 209.
ferry sb. 183[1].
ferry vb. 183[1].
fidget 145.
field 170.
fiendin dial. 21[1].
filly 183[1].
firk dial. 138[1].
first dial. 184.
firth 237.
fisk vb. dial. 137.
fitch dial. 306.
fitty dial. 183[1].
flag dial. 157[2].
flag 'ensign' 157[2].
fleg 'fly' dial. 157[2].
flooster, flouster, floister dial. 80.
fluister Sc. dial. 78.
fluster 78, 80.
fond 238.
forget 153.
freckle 239.
fresh 182[1].
frighten 15.
frist dial. 184.
fro 100.
frosk dial. 138.
froward 100.
fumble dial. 236.

gabble 15.
gad 169.
gaggle dial. 157[2].
gaggles dial. 157[2].
gain sb. 112.
gait 151.
galt dial. 210.
gantlope 71[1].
gap 150.
gape 150.
gar vb. dial. 152.
garn dial. 307.
garsil dial. 151.
garth sb. 'a piece of ground' dial. 150, 162.
garth 'hoop' dial. 152.
gasp 54[1], 151.
gatless dial. 174[1].
gaum, gawm dial. 70.
gawk dial. 69.
gear 151.
ged dial. 169.
geld adj. and. vb. dial. 210.
gelding 240.
get 153.
gift 155.
gig 153, 157[2].
gild, guild 154, 307.
gill dial. 153, 283.
gill 153.
gilt 'sow' dial. 210.
gime 307.
gimmel dial. 211.
gimmer dial. 211.
girth 152, 163, 307.
gladden 15.
glade dial. 160, 241.
glam dial. 211.
glance 261.
gleg adj. dial. 34.
gleg vb. dial. 34.
glent dial. 241.
gloat 76, 307.
glop dial. 241[1].
gloppen dial. 241.
glore dial. 241.
gnaspe dial. 55.
goad 169.
goaf dial. 211.
goave dial. 211.
gome dial. 70.
goole dial. 69.
goping, goppen dial. 70.
gore 106.
goury dial. 81. 189.
gowk dial. 69.
gowl dial. 69.
gowpen dial. 70.
grab 54[1].
grabble 54[1].
grain 'branch' dial. 43.
grain-staff dial. 43.
graith sb. dial. 44.
graithe vb. dial. 44, 283.
grasp 54[1].
greyhound 66.
grice dial. 212.
grime 211.
grise dial. 212.
groat 78[2].
groin 43.
guess 152.

guest 152.
guizend dial. 154.
gull dial. 212.

hag 'a cutting' dial 34.
hag 'to hew' dial. 34.
hagworm dial. 34.
hank dial. 212.
hankle dial. 15.
hard 138.
harden 15, 15[1].
harn dial. 284[1].
harn-pan dial. 213.
harns dial. 213.
harsh 138.
haver dial. 213.
hawk 76.
height vb. dial. 56.
helder dial. 167.
hell vb. dial. 170.
hit 213.
hoe dial. 99[2].
hose Scotch dial. 138.
hose 138.
how, hoe 'hillock' dial. 70.
howze dial. 80.
hugsum dial. 224.
husk 138.

ig dial. 157[2].
ill 284[1].
ing dial. 208.

kale, kail dial. 106.
keak dial. 61, 298.
kedge, kidge dial. 18[2].
keld 141[3], 215.
kelp dial. 143.
kenspack dial. 220.
kest 'to cast' dial. 136[2], 291.
ket dial. 142.
kewl Sc. dial. 76.
kid 161, 191.
kink dial. 143.
kirn dial. 143.
kist dial. 143.

lair 'mud' dial. 47.
lakin dial. 188.
late 'look for' dial. 47.
lathe 164.
lathe 'a barn' dial. 164.
lawp dial. 71.
lee 249.
leikin, laikin sb. dial. 47, 188.
lengthen 15.
lesk dial. 138.
lew 249.
-lids dial. 63[1].
link 146.
link 'a sausage' dial. 146.
lithe dial. 115.
loan 249.
loath 47.
lock 261, 308.
loft 249.
log 95.
loof dial. 217.
loose 71.
lope dial. 71.
loun dial. 250.
lound dial. 260.
loup dial. 71.
lowe dial. 217.
lowse dial. 71.

main 112.
marrow 228.
mease 58, 58[2], 297.
melder dial. 284[1].
mill-race 96[1].
mire 115.
morning 261.
mouth 172.
mug 'mist' dial. 250.
mun sb. dial. 172.

nab dial. 250.
nag dial. 157[2].
naggle dial. 157[2].
neaf dial. 217.
neave dial. 217.
newt 77.
niggard 34, 34[1].
niggle dial. 15, 34.
niggling dial. 34.
nowt dial. 72.

oamly, owmly dial. 80.
oast dial. 180.
odd 169.
oosly dial. 224.
oozely dial. 224.
owze dial. 80.

pismire 115.
plum 133[1].

quash 58[4].
queasy 58, 58[3], 58[4], 297.
quicken 15.
quitchgrass 147[2].

ra, ray dial. 102.
race 'swiftly running stream' 96[2].
race 'a swift course' 96.
raft 251.
rag 35[2].
raid 59.
raise 'cairn' dial. 67.
rait dial. 188.
rake 'to wander' dial. 48.
ramstam dial. 284[1].
rane dial. 188.
ransack 172, 185.
rantree dial. 67, 81[1].
raths dial. 165.
rauky 'smoky' dial. 77.
rean dial. 188.
rear vb. 49.
ripple 243[1].
ro dial. 102.
roan dial. 81.
roan-tree, rown-tree, rowan-tree dial. 81.
rock vb. 252.
roen dial. 81.
roke 'fog' dial. 77.
roky 'smoky' dial. 77.
rone Sc. dial. 81.

rough 35[2].
ruck 169, 252.
rug 35[2], 218.
rump 253.

sark dial. 309.
saur dial. 72.
scab 120.
scabies 121.
scabious 121.
scale 'hut' dial. 121.
scale (of a fish) 121, 122.
scale (of a balance) 92, 121.
scall 121.
scalp 122.
scant 19, 122.
scar 'projecting rock' dial. 124.
scare vb. 124, 125.
scarped dial. 130.
scathe 123.
scatter 10, 123.
scavenger 4[3], 308.
scoop 129.
scoot dial. 134.
score 129.
Scotland 130.
scour 127[1], 133.
scout sb. dial. 134.
scout 'to ridicule an idea' 134, 283.
scow dial. 81.
scrabble 243[1].
scrag 130.
scragged 130.
scraggy 130.
scramble 243[1].
scrape 131.
scrat dial. 131.
screak, screech 131.
scrog(s) dial. 132.
scug sb. dial. 35.
scug vb. dial. 35, 133.
scuggery dial. 35.
scull 133.
scurf 134.
scuttle 135.
seat 253.
ser dial. 167.
shab 120, 121.
shabby 120, 121.
shale 'an earthen pan' dial. 92.
sheer 125.
shift 126.
shout 134.
shower 134.
shriek 131.
shrink 131.
shrivel 134[1].
sile dial. 253.
silt 253.
sister 117.
skarry adj. dial. 124.
skate (a fish) 122.
skeel dial. 123, 300.
skeer dial 125.
skell 'to squall' 124.
skell 'shell' 124.
skelly dial 124.
skelp 'to beat' 124.
skep 124.
skerry 124, 165[1], 183[1].
skey dial. 123.
skim vb. 127, 133.
skip vb. 127.
skit dial. 128.
skreych, skreik dial. 131.
sky 115.
slack dial. 254.
slant 219.
slay 234.
sleck dial. 262.
sleight 219.
sleuth-hound 165.
slick dial. 262.
slocken dial. 15[1], 220.
sly 219.
snape 'to check' dial. 65.
snarl 15.
soa, soe dial. 109.
soam dial. 72.
soom dial. 72.
soor dial. 72.
sowm dial. 72.
spae vb. dial. 93.
spak dial. 220.
span-new 83.
spink 255.
sprag dial. 157[2].
squash 58[4].
squeal 135.
squeeze 58[4].
stad dial. 21.
staip 'to overturn a cart' dial. 67.
stang 255.
star dial. 220.
stare dial. 220.
staver dial. 18[2].
stead 165.
steak 41, 298.
steo dial. 255.
stint 221.
stithy 165[1], 183[1].
stoup, stoop dial. 78.
stower dial. 81.
strithe dial. 166.
stunted 221.
sug dial. 157[2].
swag 157[2].
swagger 157[2].
swale dial. 221.
swarth dial. 166.
sway 59.
swid dial. 166.
swidden dial. 166.
swither dial. 166.

tang dial. 255.
tarn 222, 284[1].
tath dial. 166, 222.
tease 50.
tether 166.
they 50.
thick 147.
thight dial. 223.

though 73.
thousand 17.
thrash 182[1].
thrave 223.
thresh 182[1].
threshold 182[1].
thumb 133[1].
thunder 180.
Thursday 180.
thwaite 60.
tidings 167.
tight 223, 309.
tike 256.
till 'to' 9[1].
tine dial. 116.
tite dial. 222.
toft 113.
trig dial. 35.
trust 285[1].
tusk 135.
tye, tie 'a pasture' dial. 63.

ug dial 224.
ugly 224.

waag 'a lever' dial. 97.
wag 256.
waggle 15, 256.
waif 60[1].
waith dial. 284[1].
waive 60.
wale dial. 257.
wall-eyed 257.
wapentake 93.
ware dial. 284[1].
wath dial. 167.
weak 41, 52[3], 298.
weaken 15.
weasand 17.
wedlock 46.
weight 257.
whirligig 153.
whisk 139.
wick 'to cause to turn' dial. 284[1].
wick sb. 59[1].
wicken dial. 258.
wight 19, 20[1].
wik dial. 20.
will adj. dial. 170, 284[1].
window 72.
wipes dial. 258.

yard 151, 162.
yawl 69.
yowl 69.
yarn 150.

II. Scandinavian.

A. Old West Scandinavian (and Mod. Icelandic).

afl 201.
afla 201.
aflangr 228.
agi 30[1], 199, 306.
á grúfu 212.
Álfr 306.
almusa 226.
ambátt 226.
ambótt 226.
anda 200.
andi 8[1], 200.
angr 200.
angra 200.
ár 94, 200.
áss 98.
auðna 80, 180.
auðr 75.
auk 72.
aumligr 80.
aur- 74.
aurar pl. 11, 68.
aurr 67.
ausa 80.
baðask 136.
báði 108.
báðir 108.
bagall 259.
baggi 228.
bakask 136.
bakbit 229.
bakbítari 229.
bakki 230.
bál 88.
band 229.
bára 88, 282.
barð 162.
barði 160, 162, 230.
barmr 230.
barn 230.
báss 99.
batna 202.
baula 75.
bekkr 'bench' 145.
bekkr 'stream' 145.
beiða 41, 161.
beiskr 40.
beit 41.
beita 41.
beitiáss 61, 98.
belti 331.
berja 183[1].
bikarr 231.
bingr 204.
Birkibeinn 40.
blár 204.
blástr 84.
blautr 69.
bleikja 41.
bleikr 41.
blikna 15, 231.
blóm 205.
blómi 205.
blotna 205.
blunda 260.
Bófi 21[1].
bolginn pple 15.
bolgna 15, 15[1], 205.
boli 179[1], 205.
bolli 233.

bolr 205.
bón 205.
bóndi 205.
brá 231.
bráð 89.
bráðr 88.
bragð 160.
brak 232.
brandreið 63[1].
bregða 164.
brekka 232.
brenna 182.
brenna sb. 182.
brennusteinn 182.
bresta 183.
brestr 183.
brigsla 206.
brigsli 206.
brinna 182.
broddr 168.
brotfall 232.
brynja 183.
brýnn 206.
bræði 89.
bú 206.
búandi 205.
búask 137.
búðseta 205.
búi 206.
búinn 206.
bulki 231.
bulr 205.
burðr 162.
bustl 15, 233.
bustla 15, 233.
bý 202.
bygg 'barley' 32.
byggua, byggia 32.
bylgia 204.
býr 202.
byrr 204.
býsn 283[1].
bæði 108.
bǫrkr 230.
bør 202.
bøysta 67.
dasask 233.
daunn 69.
deigja 62[2], 207.
dengja 207.
djarfr 233.
dráttr 234.
draumr 11.
dreggjar 234.
drengr 208.
drepa 234.
drit 235.
dríta 235.
driúpa 176[1].
drukna 176[1].
drúpa 176[1], 208.
drúpna 130.
duglauss 284[1].
duna 235.
dúnn 235.
dusa 234.
dvelia 183[1], 236.
dylja 207.
dyngia 217.
dynja 235.
dynr 235.
dǫgg 33.
døggua 33.
dǫkk 233.

efni 209.
egg 36.
eggia 157.
eiða 61.
eimyrja 42.
ei, øy, ey 40.
elta 208.
endr 208.
eng 209.
erfiǫl 200.
err 209.
erta 209.
eyrir 11.

fága 89.
fagna 111.
fáir 102.
fár 102.
fara 209.
farkostr 236.
fasta 236.
feigr 62[2].
feima 238.
fela 210.
félagi 209.
fell 170.
ferja sb. 183[1].
ferja vb. 183[1].
festa 237.
fíkiask 145.
físa 237.
físibelgr 135[2].
fit 183[1].
fitjar 183[1].
fjall 170.
fjallznabbr 250.
fjǫrðr 237.
flá 102.
flaga 238.
flak 237.
flaki 'hurdle' 238.
flatr 238.
flaustr 78.
fleki 238.
fley 66.
flytja 210.
flærð 160.
frá 100.
frami 239.
Fráni 83.
fránn 83.
frauð 191.
frauki 76.
fregna 239
freista 42, 53.
freknóttr 239.
frest 184.
fró 240.
fróa 240.
froða 162, 191.
froskr 138, 174.
frost 184.
frýja 117, 117[1], 210.
frýjulaust 117, 210.
fúra 105[3].

fýla 210.
fylja 183[1].
fylkja 210.
fyra 261.
fýri 105[3].
fǽgja 237.
fǽr 94.
fǿri 237.
fǿrr 237.

gabb 240.
gabba 240.
gagl 157[2].
gagn 112.
garðr 151.
garn 150.
gaukr 69.
gaum, gaumr 70.
gaumn 70.
gaurr 81.
gaddr 169.
gát 174.
gata 151.
gaula 69.
gaurr 189.
gedda 169.
gefa 154.
gegn 151.
gegna 151.
geigia 153.
geispa 53 f.
geit 42.
gelda 240.
geldr 240.
gerð 152.
gersemi 152.
gerva 152.
gervi 151.
gestr 152.
geta 155.
gil 154.
gildi 154.
gildra 154.
gíma 307.
gipt 156.
gista 152.
giorð 152.

glam(m) 211.
glaumr 69.
glitra 241.
glotta 76.
glúpna 241.
gløggr 34.
gnastan 55.
gneista 55.
grár 89.
gras 30[1].
gráskinn 89.
gráta 90.
grátr 90.
greiða 44.
greifi 43, 188.
grein 43.
greip 54[1], 298[2].
gremi 242.
grið 163.
gríss 212.
grøy 66.
grøybaka 67.
grøyhundr 66.
gulr 176, 212.
gylta 210.
gyltr 210.
gymbill 211.
gymbr 211.
gǫltr 210.
gørsemi 152.
gørva 152.
gørvi 151.
gøyma 151.
gǽta 174.
gǽtinn 174.
gǿla 240.

háð 90, 163.
háfr 95.
hafri 213.
hagliga 17.
hagr 17, 212.
hallr 170.
handarkriki 216.
handfesta 242.
handsal 242.
hanka 212.

happ 213.
hár 'hair' 90.
hár 'shark' 99.
hár 'a thole' 99.
harðna 15[1].
harðr 15[1], 138.
haugr 70.
haukr 76.
hauldr 77.
heðan 163, 213.
heðinn 163.
hefna 213.
hegna 242.
heiðinn 45.
heill 44, 61[1].
heilsa 44.
heitask 56.
heldr 167.
hella 170.
hemingr 213.
hengja 157.
heppinn 213.
hirð 161.
hirzla 242.
hitta 214.
hiarni 213.
hlað 164.
hlaða sb. 165, 216.
hlaði 164.
hlaðr 164.
hlaup 68, 70.
hlaupa 70.
hlé 249.
hlekkr 146.
hlióð 115.
hlýða 115.
hlýr 115, 282.
hnefi 217.
(h)neiss 48.
hnøggr 34.
hóf 214.
hósta 243.
hósti 243.
hrap 251.
hrapa 251.
hrapaliga 251.
hraun 81.

hreinn, hreindýri 48.
hrip 218.
hroka 252.
hroki 252.
hrós 218.
hrósa 218.
hrukka 169, 253.
hræða 218.
hræddr 218.
hrøysi 67.
hulfr 243.
hundrað 163.
húsbóndi 214.
húskarl 214.
húsþing 214.
hueim 45.
hylja 183[1], 243.
hæða 163.
hǫfn 242.
hǫggua 34.
hǫnk 212.
hæ(i)ngr 99[2].
hætta 99.

í ár 95.
í bland 204.
iðinn 163, 214.
iðrakveisa 58.
ílla, illa 171.
íllr, illr 171.

já 109.
jafningi 236.
jarl 236.
játa 174.
jàtta 174.
jaxl 200.
jól 242.

kafli 142.
kaggi 243.
kaka 244.
kál 106.
kalfi 214.
kalla 214.
karp 215.
karskr 244.
kartr 244.

kaskr 244.
kasta 142.
kátr 174.
kaup 68.
kaupa 70.
kefja 216.
kefli 142.
keila 61.
kelda 141[3], 215.
kengr 245.
kenna 245.
kerling 141[3].
ketill 142
kið 143.
kilpr 143.
kippa 143.
kirna 143.
kjalki 244.
kiaptr 260.
kiarr 142.
kióll 142[1].
kiǫlr 142.
kiǫptr 260.
kiǫt 142.
kleggi 36[1], 215.
kleima 57.
klekja 146.
klettr 215.
klippa 246.
klubba 246.
klæði 108.
knǫrr 215.
knífr 247.
koddi 247.
kostr 247.
krafa 248.
krafla 76, 215.
kráka 95.
krefja 183[1], 248.
kriki 216.
krókr 248.
krǫf 248.
kúga 216.
kuti 248.
kváma sb. 11[2].
kvein sb. 46.
kveina 46, 52[1].

kveisa 46, 58.
kvíga 216.
kvikna 15.
kvirr 248.
kynda 246.
kyndill 246.
kærleikr 18.
kæta vb. 175.
kæti 175.
kǫgur-barn 18.
kǫgursveinn 18.
køyra 64.

lágr 90, 190.
lán 30[1], 108, 249.
lát 'sound, manners' 91.
láta 91.
laun 67, 70.
lauss 71.
leggr 216.
leiðr 47.
leiga 61.
leika 47.
leikr 46.
-leikr 46, 63.
leiptr 58.
leir 47.
leita 47, 148.
leka 249.
leysa 11, 64.
leysingi 11, 64.
lið 'ship' 161, 164.
líða 164.
liði 161.
liðsmaðr 164.
lifnaðr 164.
-liga 158[1].
-ligr 158[1].
lita 'to dye' 178.
líta 179.
litr 178.
lófi 217.
logi 217.
logn 250.
loka 261.
lopt 249.
[illegible]ka 261.

lund 217.
lyng 216.
lypta 249.
læti 91, 190.
lǫg 249.
lǫstr 249.
løyna 67, 67[1], 188.
løysa 11, 64.
løysingi 11, 64.

magn 112.
mál 103.
máldagi 103.
máli 103.
mannfýla 210.
maurr 77.
meiss 58.
menska 139.
menskr 139.
mér 168.
merki 146.
merkja 146.
minna 171.
minnask 171.
minni sb. 171.
minni adj. 173.
minning 171.
minnr 173.
mjúkr 217.
moldarflaga 238.
morkna 15, 217.
muðr 172.
mugga 250.
munnr 172.
myki 217, 250.
mykr 217, 250.
myrkr 146.
mýrr 115.
mýrisnípa 255.
mæla 104.
mæli 104.
mær 64[2].
mǫrk 250.

náð 91.
nám 83.
nauðsyn 71, 180.
naut 71.
nefna 176.
nei 47.
neita 47, 174.
níðingr 217.
níta 217.
norrønn 217.
nytja 217.
nøyta 65.
nøytr 65.

oddi 169.
oddr 169.
Óðinn 179.
óðr 165, 179.
okr 179.
olmr 218.
Ormr 179.
orna 218.
ornask 218.
orrosta 218.
ostr 180.

pell 251.
plógr 251.

rá 102.
ráð sb., ráða vb. 91.
ráðsmaðr 92.
rán 102.
rangr 225.
raptr 251.
rann 172.
rann-saka 172.
ras 96.
rás 'a course, channel' 96[2].
rás 'a running' 96.
Ratatoskr 114, 135.
rauðr 68, 72.
raust 72.
rauta 72.
reik sb. 48.
reika vb. 48.
rein 63.
reip 49.
reisa 49.
reita 209[1].
renna 185.
riðusótt 161, 176.
rífa 252.
ró 252.
roðna 15.
róma 252.
rómr 252.
rót 252.
rotinn 218
rú 35[2].
rugga vb. 252.
rýja 35[2].
rykkia 252.
rytta 232.
ræðismaðr 92.
rǫgg 35, 251.
rǫng 225.
røynir 81.

sala 253.
sami 218.
sanna 172.
sár 'cask' 109.
sátt, sætt 100.
sáttr 100.
sauðr 72, 165, 189.
saumr 72.
saurr 72.
sekkr 147.
sér 167.
serkr 147.
sérliga 167.
sérligr 167.
Sigtryggr 35.
silfr 112.
skaddr 121.
skaði 123.
skál 92.
skal 'shell, husk' 93, 121.
skálda 121.
skáli 93.
skammr 122.
skammt 122.
skarð 122.
skata (a fish) 122.
skauð 81.
skauðir 81.

skeðja 121.
skeið 'a ship' 38.
skeil 124.
skelgia 124.
skella 124.
skelpa sb. 124.
skemta 124.
skeppa 124.
sker 124.
skil 126.
skinn 127.
skipta 126.
skíriþórsdagr 125.
skírr 128.
skirra 125.
skíta 128.
skítr 128.
skialgr 124.
skiarr 124.
skjóla 123, 300.
skjótr 126.
skjótt adv. 126.
skjóttr 115[1].
skógr 129.
skopa vb. 127.
skor 129.
skora 129.
skorpinn 129.
skorpna 129.
skorpnaðr 129.
skot 130.
skotan 72.
skrapa 131.
skratti 131.
skriða 132.
skrǽkja 131.
skrǽmask 131.
skrøkka 131.
skrøkkia 131.
skuggi 35, 132.
skúr 134.
skurfur 134.
skúta 'to project' 134.
skúta 'a taunt' 134.
skúti 134.
skutill 135.
skvala 135.
ský 115.
skyggia, skyggua 35.
skýjóttr 115[1].
skynda 127.
skyrta 128.
skǽrr 125.
slá 102, 254.
slak 254.
slátr 254.
slátra vb. 254.
sláttr 254.
slíkr 147, 262, 262[1].
slóð 165.
slokna 15, 15[1], 220.
slota 220.
slúta 220.
slǿgð 165, 219.
slǿgr 219.
sløkkua 147.
snara 254.
snǽða 262.
snǿri 254.
snøypa 65.
snøypiliga 65.
sól 255.
sólarglaðan 160.
sómi 219.
sót(t) 175.
sót 253.
spá sb. and vb. 93.
spakr 220.
spánn 83.
spán(n)ýr 83.
sparða 165, 255.
sparkr 220.
staddr 21.
staðr 161.
stakkr 220.
stanga 220.
staup 78.
staurr 18[2], 81.
steði 165.
steðja 21.
stegi 255.
steik 59.
steikja 63.
stigi 255.
stiarna 220.
stórr 221.
strá 103.
stríðr 166.
strǽti 97.
stumra 255.
stuttr 221.
styggia, styggua 35.
styggiask 35.
styggr 35.
stǫng 255.
stǫrr 220.
støypa 67.
sút 175, 175[3].
svalar 221.
svali 221.
svalr 221.
svangi 221.
svangr 221.
svar 255.
svara 255.
svárr 97.
sveif 50.
sveifa 49.
sveifla 49.
sveinn 10, 11, 39, 49.
sveigia 59.
sveipr 59.
svíða 166, 221.
sviðna 166.
sviðra 166.
svipa 69.
svǫrðr 166.
systir 117.
sýta 175, 175[3].
sýtiligr 175.
sýting 175.
sýtning 175.
sǽti 253.
sǽtta 100.
sǿma 8[1], 219.
sǿmiligr 219.
sǿmr 219.

tað 166.
taka 222.
*tál 97.

tangi 255.
taparøx 356.
teðja 165.
teiti 50.
teitr 50.
telgja 222.
tíðindi 167.
tík 256.
til 9[1], 222.
títt 222.
tjóðr 166.
tjóðra 166.
tjón 116.
tjǫrn 222.
toft 113, 191.
Tóki 21[1].
tóm 256.
tómr 256.
topt 113.
traust 78, 285[1].
trúa 222.
tryggr 35.
trøysta 65.
tuft 113.
tundr 256.
tupt 113.
tvinnr 172.
týna 116.
Týrr 116.
tǫturr 256.
tǿma 256.

þaðan 167.
þarfna 15, 180, 223.
þarna 15, 180, 223.
þeir 50.
þér 168.
þerna 223, 292[1].
þéttr 223.
þjónusta 223.
þórr 180.
þórsdagr 180.
þrá sb. 'stubbornness' 107.
þrá sb. 'disire' 107.
þrá vb. 107.
þrái 107.
þrár adj. 107.
þrefi 223.
þrífask 224.
þrift 223.
þrinnr 173.
þróttr 'strength' 107[1].
þrýsta 224.
þrǽll 19.
þrøya 107.
þveit 60.
þverr 224.
þvert 224.
þýft, þýfð 309.
þøygi 72.

úfǿrr 237.
ugga 224.
uggligr 224.
uggr 224.
ulfr 179.
um 224.
umb 224.
úsall 224.
úsǽll 224.
útlagi 224.

vað 167.
váðaliga 94.
váði 94.
vág 97.
vagl 257.
vagleygr 257.
vagn 110[1].
val 257.
valdeygðr 257[2].
Válir, Valir 105[3].
ván 83.
vandi 225.
vándr 84.
vandr 84, 225.
vandrǽði 92, 225.
vándr 225.
vanr 225.
vant 225.
vanta 225.
vápn 93.
var 'pus' 105.
vár 'faith' 85.
vár 'spring' 94.
varpa 257.
vei 50, 51[4], 188.
veiða 52.
veiðr 52.
veifa 60.
veikr 52.
veilan sb. 52[1].
veina 52[1].
veisa 106.
velja 257.
ver 'covering' 258.
verri 225.
víkingr 258.
villr 170.
villusamr 170.
vindáss 98.
vindauga 72.
visk 139.
vitna 258.
vitra 258.
vitrliga 258.
vǽla 52.
vǽngr 225.
vǽtt 257.
vǫndr 224.

ýmiss 214.
ýr 116.
yrkja 146.

ǽtla 174.

ǫðlask 159, 199.
ǫfugr 20[1].
ǫgn 110.
ǫlmusa 226.
ølrikjörr 191.
ǫnd 200.
ǫngur 227.
øngr 227.
ǫr 227.
ørr 209.
ǫxull 199.
ǫxultré 199.
ǿpa 178.
øyrir, eyrir 64, 68.
øyrr 67.

B. Norwegian Dialects.

baare 282.
baska 202.
baus 75.
bausta 75.
bing 204.
binge 204.
braala 189.
braula 189.
brauska 189.
bredd 168.
bugga 157[1], 260.
bugge 157[1], 260.

dank 233.
dasa 233.
daup 299[1].
deggja vb. 33.
drongne 286[2].

eimor 42.
ender(s) 208.

faana 239.
faanna 239.
fisa 135[2].
fjas 138[1].
fjask 137.
fjaska 137.
fraknor pl. 239.
frekna 239.
frokle 239.
fumla 236.

gagra 307.
gasa 240.
gaura 189.
gaus 299[1].
gausa 299[1].
geire 298[2].
giga 153.
gigl 153.
gigla 153.
gigra 153.
gjøla 240.
glim 241.
glima 241.
glop 241[1].
glopa 241[1].
glopen 241[1].
glora 241.
gloren 241.
glorøygd 241.
golv 211.
grapsa 54[1].
greina 55.
greipa 54[1].
greipsa 54[1].
grima 211.

jaksle 200.

keiken adj. 56[2].
keiv 'wry, wrong' 56[2].
kika 143.
king 245.
kinga 245.
kjæta 175.
kjætefull 175.
kjeng 245.
kjenga 245.
kleima 57.
klumsa 246.
kragga 157[2].
krus 248.
kura 248.
kveis 58.
kverr 248.

lespa 178.
lugga 217.

mugga 250.
mukka 250.

olm 218.
oskefis 136, 201.
oskefist 136.
oskefot 136.
oskelabb 136.
oskeladd 136.
oskelamp 136.
oskunge 136.

pigg 251.

raun 81[1].
rogn 81[1].
rok 'mist, smoke' 77.
ru 35[2].
rugga sb. 35[2], 218.
rugga vb. 252.
ruka 252.
rumpa 253.
rya 35[2].
røyta 188.

sila 253.
skad 121.
skark 191.
skarka 191.
skjerka 191.
skjerkjen 191.
skerkna 191.
skopa 127.
skræla 131.
skragg 130.
skrubba 132.
skubba 127[1].
i skugg 35.
skulka 133.
skulkar 133.
skuta 135.
slaap 97[1].
slaapa 97[1].
slaapen 97[1].
slaapna 97[1].
slaaprokk 97[1].
slakke 254.
slenta 219.
spikke 255.
staup 78.
svaga 157[2].
svagga 157.
sveiv 50.
sylt 253.
sylta 253.
syt 175.

totra 256.
traa sb. 'longing', vb.

'to long', adj. 'perservering, headstrong' 107.
traa 'rancid' 107[2].
traaen 'rancid' 107[1].
trilla 256.
trulla 256.
trysta 224.

vagla 256.
vantas 225.
veike 188.
vipa 258.
visp 258.

C. Old Danish.

almisse 226.
almose 226.
almuse 226.
almøsse 226.
anger 200.
ardagh 110[1], 227.
arveøl 200.
axeltand 200.

bable 259.
bagbide 229.
bed 41.
bi 203.
biug 294[2].
bløøt 69.
bōen 206.
bōnde 205.
braa 231.
bråle 189.
brænnæ 182.
bul 'bull' 205.
bulk 231.
bældet 229.
bælte 231.
bøjel, bøgel, bøile 66.
bør 204.
bøste 67.

dinge 207.
dōn 69.

fagne 111.
flakke 238.
flerdh 160.

givæ 154, 155, 293.
grēn 43.
greve 43.
grim 211.
grimæ 211.
gru(v)liggende 212.
græs 30[1], 211.
gyltæ 210.
gōk 69.
gørsom 152.

hafisk 99[2].
hap 213.
happe 213.
happelig 213.
havn 242.
hēden 45.
helder 167.
helse 44.
husbonde 214.
høi 70.

ī ādens 95.
iate 174.
ill 171.
iætte 174.
iævning 236.

karsk 245.
kask 245.
kei 56, 56[2].
kelde 215.
knag 247.
knarr 215.
kodde 247.
kogge 247.
kost 247.
kras 248.
krav 248.
krave 248.
krus adj. 248.
kræve 248.
kæfle 142.
kērleg 18.
laarkrig 216.
lad 'sound, noise, behaviour' 91.
ladhæ vb. 91.
lefftenn 249, 249[2].
lespe 178.
lest 291.
letæ 47.
liuske 138.
lopt 249.
lypte 249.
lykke 15[1].
læspe 178.
læst 291.
lōn 70.
lōpe 70.
lōs 71.

māl 103.
mark 250.
melle 171.
mellum 171.
meniske 139.
menske 139.
mēs 58.
mog 250.
mug 250.
mællin 171.
møg 250.

natbakke 229.
næve 217.

pig 251.
på gruv 212.

raft 251.
resæ 49.
rithæsott 176.

roten 218.
rōst 72.

skiæl 126.
skobe 'to hap, dance' 127.
skōgh 129.
slykke, sløkke 15[1].
strā 103.
stōr 81.

sum 221.
sveg(j)e 59.

thrynnæ 172.
Thōr 180.
Thūr 180.
tiudre 166.
trōst 78.
trōstæ 65.
tunder 256.

um 224.

vett 257.
vill 170, 284[1].

ōrn 80.
ōpæ 178.
øre 68.
ōsæ 80.

D. New Danish.

aager 179.
aand 200.
aar- 200.
aarvaagen 200.
aftenbakke 229.
agle dial. 110.
anger, angre 200, 290[4].
ar 209.
askebager dial. 136.
askefis 136.
askepot dial. 136.
ave 305.
avel 201.
avle 201.
avn(e) 110.

baade 108.
baal 88.
bakke 230.
baltre dial. 229.
bank dial. 230.
banke 230.
banke dial. 230.
bark 230.
bing 204.
blaa 204.
bleg 41.
blus 231.
bod 162, 206.
boltre 229.
brag 232.
bralle dial. 189, 189[1].
bred 168.
bregne 231.
brink 232.
briste 183.
bryn 206.
bulk 231.
bulne 205.
by 202, 286.
byg 'barley' 32.
byg 'bucking' 203.
byge 203.
byrd 162.
bæger 231.
bældet dial. 229.
bølge 204.

dase 233.
djerv 233.
dreng 208.
drille 235.
drisle dial 225.
drube dial. 208.
dræbe 234.
dump dial. 235.
dun 235.
dvæle 236.
dænge 207.
dølge 207.
dønne 235.
døv 299[1].

evne 209.

famle 236.
farkost 236.
faste 236.
fis 237.
fise 237.
fjæld 170.
flad 238.
flytte 210.
fonnie dial. 239.
fonnik dial. 239.
fonni-tokki dial. 239.
fraade 162.
fregne 239.
freste 42.
frost 184.

gaard 151.
gab 150.
gabbe 240.
gabe 150.
galt 210.
gavn 112.
ged 42.
gig 153.
gimmerlam 211.
gisten 154.
give 154, 155, 293.
gjelle 153.
gjærdsel 151.
gjedde 169.
gjord 307.
glam 211.
glands 261.
glittre 241.
gnaske dial. 55.
greb 298[2].
gris 212.

græs 130[1], 211, 292.
gul 176.
gulv dial. 211.

handsel 242.
hank 212.
harsk 138.
havre 213.
hegn 242.
hevne 213.
hitte 213.
hjerne 213.
hvem 45.
hylle 243.
høfding 77[2].

ilde 171, 284[1].
ingenlunde 217.

kaa 243.
kaad 174.
kage 244.
kalde 214.
kav dial. 56.
kejhåndet dial. 56, 188.
kejte 56.
kejthændet, kejthaandet dial. 56[2].
kid 143.
kige 143.
kjende 245.
kjær 142.
klagge dial. 215.
klint 215.
klippe 246.
klubbe 246.
klæg 215.
kniv 247.
kravle 215.
krog 248.
kue 216.
kure 248.
kverke 248.
kvie 216.
kvær 248.
kvært 248.
kyndel 246.

laan 249.
lader 'manners' 91[1].
led 47.
leg 46.
-leg 46.
lege vb. 47.
loft 249.
lov 'law' 249.
lue 217.
lukke 15[1].
lun 250.
lyng 216.
lyske 138.
læ 249.
læg 216.

mokke dial. 250.
muggen 250.
mund 172.
myg 217.
mødding 217.

nogenlunde 217.

od 169.
olm 218.

peg dial. 251.
plov 251.
pæg dial. 251.

raag dial. 77.
rap sb. 252.
rap adj. 251.
rensdyr 48.
rive 252.
rod 252.
rokke vb. 252.
rom 'cheering' dial. 252.
ros 218.
rose 218.
ry 'bedcover' dial. 35[2].
rygge 252.
rynke 253.
ræd 218.

samme 219.
-ska (a fish) dial. 122.

skab 120.
skjær 'rock' 124.
skjærtorsdag 125.
skjøn 77.
skule 133.
skulke 133.
skure 133.
skurv 134.
skygge 35.
slante dial. 219.
slobrok 97[1].
slukke 15[1].
slunt dial. 219.
snare 254.
snige 255.
sol 255.
spag 220.
spinke dial. 255.
stak 220.
stakke 220.
stang 255.
stange 220.
staver 18[2].
stige 255.
stjerne 220.
stob 78.
stor 221.
stræde 97.
stunte dial. 221.
stynte dial. 221.
stærgræs 220.
svale 221.
svang 'barren' dial. 221.
svange dial. 221.
svar 255.
svare 255.
svide 166, 221.
svøbe 60.
sylt 253.
sæde 253.
sømme sig 219.
sømmelig 219.

tage 222.
terne 223.
tigge 223.

tjeneste 223.
toft 113.
trave 223.
trille 256.
tro 222.
tryg 35.
tvært 224.
tæse, tese dial. 50.
tæt 223.
tøir 166.

uryggelig 252.
us(s)el 224.

vaand 224.
vaande 225.
valdøiet dial. 257[2].
vant dial. 225.
vante dial. 225.
ve 51.
veg 52.
vegerkurv dial. 258.
vegre dial. 258.
vibe 258.
vige 284[1].
vild 284[1].
vindue 72.

vinge 225.
vor 'pus' 105[4].
vrang 225, 285.
væge 188.
vægger dial. 258.
værre 225.
vøgger dial. 258.

ælte 208.
æmmer 42.

øbe dial. 178.
ør 'sand' dial. 67.

E. Old Swedish.

afl 201.
afla 201.
aghi 199, 305.
aghn 110.
almosa 226.
ambat 226.
ambot 226.
ambut 226.
ange sb. 229.
ār 94.
ās 98.
axul 199.
avel 201.

bāþe conj. 108.
bāþir, bāþe 108.
bāl 88.
band 229.
barn 230.
bās 99.
batna 15, 202.
bēdha(s) 41.
besker 187.
bēt 41.
bēta 41.
bētās 61, 98.
bī 203.
bikar 231.
bikare 231.
binge 204.
biug 32, 294[2].

blār 204.
blēker 41.
blēkia 41.
blōme 205.
blos 231.
blotna 205.
blus 231.
blutna 205.
blødher 299[1].
blø̄ter 69.
bōin 206.
bōþ 162, 206.
bol 205.
bolle 233.
bolna 205.
bōnde 205.
brāþer 88.
brinna 182.
brist 183.
brista 183.
brodder 168.
brudder 168.
brȳn 206.
brynia 183.
brædder 158.
bræghþa 162.
brænna vb. 182.
brænna sb. 182.
brænnesten 182.
bræst 183.
bræsta 183.

brøllop 71[1].
brølløp 71[1].
braghþ 160.
bul 205.
bulle 233.
bulna 205.
bȳ 'village' 202.
bȳ 'bee' 203.
byggia 32.
bylghia 204.
byr 204.
byrþ 162.
bækker 145.
bælte 231.
bænker 145.
bæria 183.
bøghil 66.
bø̄la 7[illegible].
bø̄sta 67.

dag 33.
daghning 261.
deghia 207.
diunga 207.
diærver 233.
drapa 234.
dwælia 183[1], 236.
dylia 207.
dyn 235.
dængia 207.

ē 'always' 40, 188.

fā 'few' 102.
faghna 111.
fāne 94, 238.
fār 94.
fasta 236.
fēgher 62[2].
fikia 145.
fit 183[1].
fiæla 210.
fiæll 170.
flytia 210.
flærþ 160.
fløghskip, fløghisskip 66.
forsāt 253.
fresta 42, 184.
frist 184.
fro 240.
frost 184.
fræghna 239.
fræst 184.
fræsta 42[2].
fylkia 210.
fylkning 210.
fælaghe 209.
færia sb. 183[1].
fæsta 237.
fōr 237.

gabba 240.
gadder 169.
gaghn 112.
galter 210.
garn 150.
garþer 151.
gata 151.
gēspa 53.
gēt 42.
gift 156.
gilde 154.
gilder 154.
gildra 151.
gipt 156.
gista 152.
gistin 154.
gita 155.
giva 154, 155, 293.
g(i)æfa 154.
g(i)æster 152.
glam 211.
glim 241.
glægger 295.
gløgger 34, 295.
gol 176, 212.
golasōt 176, 212.
grār 89.
grāskin 89.
grāta 90.
grāter 90.
gradh 43.
grēn 43.
grēve 43.
griþ 163.
græs 31[1], 211.
gul 176, 212.
gulasōt 176, 212.
gulvander 224.
gylta 210.
gælda 240.
gǣta 174.
gōker 69.
gōm 70.
gōpen 70.
gøra 152.
gørsem 152.

hā 99.
hāþ 90, 163.
hāf 95.
hafre 213.
hagher 17, 121.
hald 167.
ham(p)n 242.
hank 212.
helsa vb. 44.
hēþin 45.
hēl 44, 61[1].
hitta 214.
hiærne 213.
hōf 214.
hofþinge 290[1].
hugga 34.
hundraþ 163.
husbonde 214.
hvēm 45.
hylia 243.
hǣþa 163.
hæþan 163, 213.
hæghn 242.
hælder 167.
hælla 170.
hæmpna 213.
hængia 157.
hǣtta 99.
høfdhinge 77[2], 290[1].
hōgher 70.
høvudh 77[2].

ī ādhans 95.
ilder 171.
illa 171.
iþin 163, 214.
iā 109.
iata 174.
iatta 174.
iæmpninge 236.

kāl 106.
kalla 214.
karsk 244.
kasta 142.
kāter 174.
kiþ 143.
kiøl 142.
kiøt 142, 215.
klækkia 146.
koma sb. 11[2].
krāka 95.
krava 248.
kroker 248.
krævia 248.
kyndelmæssa 246.
kælda 141[2].
kænna 245.
kænnespaker 220.
kǣrlēker 18.
kōp 68.
kōpa 70.
kōra 64.

laþa 164, 216.
lāgher 90.

lān 108, 249.
lāt 90.
lăta 91.
lēgha 61.
lēka 47.
lēkan sb. 74.
lēker 46.
-leker 46, 63.
lēr 47.
lēta 47, 178.
lēþer 47.
liþ 164.
lifnaþer 164.
lita 'to dye' 178.
liter 178.
liuske 138.
loft 249.
logha 217.
loghi 217.
lop(p) 71[1].
lopt 249.
lōve 217.
lugha 217.
lughi 217.
lund 217.
lȳdha 115.
lyfta 249.
lypta 249.
lægger 216.
læka 249.
lænker 146.
lænkia 146.
læspa 178.
lǣte 91, 190.
lø̄n 70.
lø̄na 'to conceal' 67.
lø̄pa 70.
lø̄s 71.
lø̄sa 64.

māl 103.
mark 250.
mēs 'basket' 58.
minnas 171.
minne adj. 173.
miuker 217.
munder 172.
mȳra 115.
myrker 146.
mællum 171.
mænska 139.
mænsker 139.
mænskhet 139.
mænsklika 139.
mænskliker 139.
mærke 146.
mærkia 146.
nādh 91.
nām 83.
natbakka 229.
nē 47.
nēsa 48.
nēta 48.
nīþinger 217.
nytia 217.
næfna, næmpna 176.
nævi 217.
nø̄þsyn 71.
nø̄t 71.
nø̄ta 65.

odda 169.
odder 169.
ōþer 165, 179.
Ōþin 179.
ōfø̄r 237.
oker 179.
okra 179.
ōnder 84.
orasta 218.
oresta 218.
ormber 179.
orna 218.
oræsta 218.

pæl 251.

quēsa 46.

rāþ sb., rāþa vb. 91.
rān 102.
ransaka 172.
rapa 251.
rēka 48.
rēn 'border' 63.
rēp 49.
resa 49.
ridhusōt 176.
rinna 185.
rīva 252.
rogh 35[2].
rompa 253.
rōs 218.
rōsa 218.
ruggoter 35[2], 218.
rumpa 253.
rutin 218.
rynkia 253.
rænna 185.
rø̄dher 68, 72.
rø̄st 72.
rø̄ta 72.

sā 109.
sāgh pret. 87[1].
sāgho pret. 87[1].
sala 253.
sanna 172.
sāt 100, 253.
sāt(t)er 100.
skabber 120.
skabberosor 120.
skadder 121.
skaþa vb. 123.
skaþi 123.
skal 121.
skāl 92.
skālda 121.
skamber 122.
skampt 122.
skarþer 122.
skil 126.
skin 127.
skipta 126.
skīr 128.
skirma 128.
skīta 128.
skiurta 128.
skiuter 126.
skiæl 126.
skiælgher 124.

skōgher 129.
skopa vb. 127.
skōpa 129.
skoppa 127[1].
skora 129.
skorpna 129.
skot 130.
skrāla 131.
skrapa 131.
skratte 131.
skridha 132.
skrika 131.
skrubba 132.
skrǣna 131.
skugge 132.
skulkare 133.
skūna 133.
skuppa 127[1].
skūr 134.
skūra 133.
skȳ sb. 115.
skȳ vb. 123.
skynda 127.
skyt 115, 126, 296[2].
skælla 124.
skæmpta 124.
skæppa 124.
skær 'projecting rock' 124.
skǣr adj. 125.
skǣra þorsdagher 125.
skǣrþorsdagher 125.
slāpokamar 97.
slīker 147.
slut(er) 220.
slækkia 147.
slø̄gher 219.
slø̄ghþ 165, 219.
snø̄pa 65.
sōl 255.
sōt 'illness' 175.
spā vb. 93.
spaker 220.
staþer 161.
staver 18[2].
stēk 59.
stighi 255.
stiærna 220.
strā 103.
strāta 97.
strīþer 166.
strǣte 97.
stunter 221.
stynta 221.
stæþ 165.
stæþi 165.
stø̄p 78.
stø̄pa 67.
stø̄r 81.
sum 221.
sval 221.
svali 221.
svanger 221.
swār 97.
svēn 39, 49.
svēva 49.
svīþa 166, 221.
sylver 113[1].
syster 117.
sȳta 175, 175[3].
sækker 147.
sær 168, 284[1].
særker 147.
sǣrlika 168.
sø̄dher 72.
sølver 113[1].
sø̄mber 72.
sø̄r 72.
taka 222.
tīþande 167.
til 222.
titt 222.
tiuþer 166.
toft 113, 191.
topt 113.
tōmber 256.
trō(a) 222.
trø̄st 78.
trø̄sta 65.
trø̄stelika 65.
twinni 172.
tælghia 222.
tø̄ma 256.
þē 50.
þōr 180.
þorsdagher 180.
þrinni 173.
þrængia 157.
þypt 309.
þæþan 167.
þærna 223, 292[1].
þǣtter 223, 295[2].
udda 169.
udder 169.
Ulver 179.
um 224.
urna vb. 218.
usal 224.
usæl 224.
vaþ 167.
vāþe 94.
vāgh 97.
vaghn 110[1].
val 257.
vān 83.
vanta 225.
văpn 93.
var 'pus' 105.
vār 'spring' 94.
vē 51, 188.
vēþa 52.
vēker 52.
vēva 60.
vilder 170.
vilsamber 170.
viska 139.
vælia 257.
værre 225.
æg 36.
æggia 157.
æmpne 209.
ǣtla 174.
ø̄m 86.
ømse 214.
ø̄pa 178.
ør 'sand' 67.
ø̄re 68.
ø̄sa 80.

F. New Swedish.

aflång 228.
afvog 20[1].
akslatand dial. 200.
anda 200.
andas 200.
ande 200.
andedräkt 200.
arföl 200.
armkrik dial. 216.
askefis dial. 136.
askepask dial. 136.
askepjakks dial. 136.
askepjesk dial. 136.
avut-tvärt dial. 20[1].

babbla 15.
backe 230.
bakbitare dial. 229.
bark 230.
barn 230.
baska dial. 136, 202.
benkalv dial. 214.
benrangel 243[1].
besk 40.
bing dial. 204.
bjugg 32.
bolstervar 258.
bona 206.
brak 232.
braka 232.
brakar 232.
brake dial. 232.
brakel dial. 232.
brakä dial. 232.
bravla dial. 189.
brink 232.
brodd 168.
brädd 168.
bräddful 168.
bräken 231 f.
bröllop 71[1].
bulk dial. 231.
bulle 233.
bullerblomster 233.
bullersten 233.
bultra dial. 229.
bälloter dial. 229.
by 202.
byk 203.
byka 203.
byke 203.
byr dial. 204.
bår 'hill' dial. 282.
bör sb. dial. 204.

dagg 33.
dangla dial. 15.
dank dial. 233.
dasa dial. 233.
dasig dial. 233.
dimpa 235.
dompa dial. 235.
dragg 234.
dragga 157[2], 234.
dret dial. 235.
drilla dial. 235.
drit dial. 235.
drita dial. 235.
drypa 176[1].
drägg 234.
dräng 208.
drög 234.
drösla dial. 15.
dumpa dial. 235.
dun 235.
duna dial. 235.
dusa dial. 234.
dväljas 236.
dåna 235.
dåsa 234.
dåsig 234.
dädan 163.
dänka dial. 233.
dögga dial. 33.

emellan 171.
erta dial. 209.

famla 236.
farkost 236.
fis 237.
fisa 135[2], 237.
fjas dial. 138.
fjaska dial. 137.
fjäll 170.
fjärd 237.
fjäska 137.
flag dial. 238.
flaga dial. 238.
flak 237.
flat 238.
fro dial. 240.
från 100.
fräknar 239.
fumla 236.
fyle dial. 210.
fåne 238.
fäja 237.
följa sb. dial. 183[1].

gap 150.
gapa 150.
gapsen dial. 54.
gapsig 54[1].
gasa dial. 240.
gigg 153.
gikkel dial. 153.
gikkäl dial. 153.
gimber dial. 211.
gimmer dial. 211.
gissa 152.
gjord 'girth' 152.
gladas dial. 160.
glans 261.
glittra 241.
glora dial. 241.
glåpord 241.
glänta dial. 241.
gnida 127[1].
gni dial. 127[1].
golv dial. 211.
grabba dial. 54[1].
gris 212.
gruva dial. 212.
gräs 211.

går dial. 106.
gädda 169.
gäl 153, 283.
gärdsel 151.

handsöl 242.
happ dial. 213.
happa dial. 213.
hosta 243.
hå dial. 99.
hägn 242.
härsken 138.

ibland 204.
i jåns 95.
imellan 171.
inskränka 131.

jul 242.

kagg dial. 18[2].
kagge 243.
kaja 'the left hand' dial. 56.
kaka 244.
kang dial. 245.
kangla dial. 15.
karpa dial. 215.
karsker dial. 244.
katig dial. 175.
katug dial. 175.
keva dial. 56[2].
kika 143.
klema dial. 57.
klint 215.
klippa 246.
klubba 246.
klumsen dial. 246.
klägg dial. 187, 215.
knagg dial. 247.
knif 247.
kogg dial. 247.
kraf 248.
krafla 76, 215.
kras 247.
krasa 247.
krik dial. 216.

kräfla dial. 215.
kräfva vb. 248.
kudde 247.
kuddvar 254.
kufva 216.
kugge 247.
kura dial. 248.
kuta 248.
kviga 216.
kvärka dial. 248.
kång dial. 175, 243[1].
kånger dial. 243[1].
kåt dial. 175.
kåta dial. vb. 248.
käft 260.
kägg dial. 18, 18[2].
kälk dial. 244.
källa 215.
kälp dial. 143.
kärr 142.
käta dial. 175.

lag 249.
last 249.
lasta 249.
later 91[1].
lekan dial. 47.
ljung 216.
lugga 217.
lugn 250.
lyssna 15.
låga 217.
låge 217.
låt 'tune, melody' 91.
lä 249.

murkna 217.
myr 115.
måka vb. dial. 250.

nabb dial. 250.
nagga 157[2].
niggla dial. 15, 24.
njugg 34.
nypa 115.
nägg dial. 34.

olm dial. 218.
orna dial 218.
orygglig 252.
ost 180.

pigg 251.
plog 251.

raft dial. 251.
ragg 35[2], 251.
ragla 243[1].
rangla dial. 243[1].
rapp adj. 251.
rapp sb. 252.
rappa 'strike' 252.
rappa sig dial. 251.
ras dial. 96.
rasa dial. 96.
rauk dial. 77.
ren 'reindeer' 48.
ro sb. 252.
roga dial. 252.
rot 252.
rugga sb. dial. 35[5].
rugga vb. dial. 252.
rugge 252.
rugget dial. 218.
ruggig 35[2], 218.
ruka 252.
rygga 252.
rådvill 170.
råga 252.
råma 252.
rås dial. 96[1].
rädd 218.
röse 67.
röta 181.

samme 219.
sila 253.
skalle 'a head' 122.
skimmer 124.
skjeva 'the left hand' dial. 56.
skjula dial. 123.
skolk dial. 133.
skopa 129.

skopa dial 127.
skorf 134.
skragg dial. 130.
skragger dial. 130.
skragget adj. dial. 130.
skrate, skratte dial. 131.
skrofis 132.
skroflig 132.
skrovsjuka dial. 134.
skruvel dial. 134, 134[1].
skryvla dial. 134[1].
skrämma 131.
skränka dial. 131.
skubba dial. 127[1].
skugga 35.
skula dial. 133.
skulle dial. 133.
skura 133.
skväla dial. 135.
skygd 35.
skygg 123, 126.
skål 'a skin disease' dial. 121.
skärr vb. dial. 124.
skön 77.
slack dial. 245.
slant dial. 219.
slo dial. 165.
slockna 220.
slutta 220.
slåpig dial. 97[1].
slåter dial. 254.
slåtter 254[1].
slänta dial. 219.
snara 254.
sniga dial. 254.
spink dial. 255.
stack 220.
stacka 220.
starr 220.
stege 255.
stop 78.
stor 221.
stråt 97.
stumla dial. 15, 255.
stunt dial. 221.
stynt dial. 221.
stång 255.
stånga 220.
svale 221.
svar 255.
svara 255.
svål 166.
svånge dial. 221.
svång(er) dial. 221.
sylta dial. 253.
syta sb. dial. 175.
såt 100.
säte 253.

tad dial. 166.
tange dial. 255.
tesa dial. 50.
tigga 223.
tik 256.
tjänst 223.
tjärn 222, 284[1].
tom 256.
tomt 113[2].
trafve 223.
trifvas 224.
trilla 256.
tro 222.
trygg 35.
trå 107.
tråe 'longing' dial. 107.
trånad 107.
trånas(t) dial. 107.
trångmål 107[1].
trå(r) dial. 107.
tråssen dial. 107.
trängas 107.
trängsen 107.
trängta 107.
tvärt 222[4].
tyna dial. 283.
tånge dial. 255.
tät 223.
tömma 256.
tönner dial. 256.

udda 169.
ugg dial. 224.

vagel 257.
vagga 256.
vagla dial. 256.
vanta dial. 225.
var 258.
vekare dial. 258.
veke 188.
vekker dial. 258.
vesa dial. 106.
veterligen 258.
vika 284[1].
vikker dial. 258.
villa 170.
vinge 225.
vipa 258.
visp 258.
vittna 258.
vrang dial. 225.
vrång 225.
vånda 225.

å gruve dial. 212.
ång dial. 227.
ånger 200.
ångra 200.
åtrå 107.

älta 208.
äng 209.
ärmkrik 116.
ärr 209.

ögonkrek 216.

III. Other Teutonic Languages.

A. Gothic.

afhlaþan 164.
aggwus 227.
ans 98.

baidjan 161.
biwaibjan 60.
bloma 205.
brunjo 183.

diskniupan 115.

fawai 102.

gabatnan 15.
gaminþi 171.
garaiþs 44.
gazds 169.
glaggwuba, glaggwo 34.
grids 163.

haldis 167.
hwota 177[1].

ibuks 20[1].

leiks 158.
liugn 67[1].
lofa 217.

maþl 103, 104.
maþljan 104.
minniza 173.
mins 173.
mukamodei 217.

qainon 46.
qaírrus 248.

razn 172.
runs 96[1].

saúhts 175.
sauþs 165.

skiufan 127[1].
skuggwa 35.
staírno 220.
stiurjan 18[2].

tekan 222.
triggws 35.

þar 98.
þreihan 107.

wandus 224.
waúrms 179.
wilþeis 170.
wlaiton 47.
wlits 178.
wods 179.
wokrs 179.
wopjan 178.
wulan 218.

B. Old High German.

afalôn 201.
ahsa 200.
anado 200.
ando 200.
anto 200.
avalôn 201.

birahanen 102.
brâdam 162.
brâtan 162.

dinôst 223.
diorna 223.
doh 73.

fasta 237.
flaz 238.

galstarôn 150.
galza 210.

garba 54[1].
gart 169.
gert(e)a 169.
giburt 162.
gitriuwi 35.
glan 34.
glîmo 241.
gor 106.

halt 167.
hamal 261.
hamalôn 261.
heldan 170.
houwan 34.
hullan 243.

kallôn 214.
chelch 244.

leimo 57.

mahal 103.
meisa 58.
min 173.
minniro 173.
mios 115.

ort 169.

quat 95[3].

rozên 218.
rûh 35[2].

sala 253.
scôni 77.
scuof 129.
scupfa 127[1].
spâhi 93.
stërno 221.
swangar 221.

tow 33.

vasôn 138[1].

wala 257.
warah 105.
weinon 52[1].
wih 258.
wulf 179.
wuohhar 179.
wuot 179.
wurm 179.
zangar 255.
ziotar 166.
zît 167.
zuomig 256.
zwinelinc 172.

C. Middle High German.

artac 110, 227.
brünne 183.
bulge 204.
ertac 227.
hüpfen 127[1].
kürre 248.
mies 115.
mocke 250.

schębic 121.
schode 81.
schupfen 127[1].
schüpfen 127[1].
stange 'horn' 220.
stunge 'stachel' 220.
swank 221.

vęre 183[1].
viselen 138[1].

wackeln 256.
wacken 256.

D. New High German.

bart 162.
bauche 203.
bauchen, bäuchen 203.
bausten dial. 75.
blintzeln 260.
braten 89.

drangsal 107[1].
dringen 107.
dusel 234.

eng 227.

faseln 138[1].
feld 170.
felsen 170.
föhre 261.

gackeln 157[2].
garbe 54[1].
gerte 169.

hose 138.

kiel 142[1].

rasen 96[2].
rauh 35[2].
reiben 252.
reizen 209[1].
ruck 252.
rücken 252.
rumpf 253.
scheuern 134.
schlapp 97[1].
schnur 254.
schwank 221.
schwarte 166.
stange 220, 255.
sucht 175.
swacken dial. 152[2].

wahl 257.
wählen 257.
wild 170.

zeitung 167.
zunder 256.

E. Old Saxon.

alamôsna 226.
ando 200.

bihullian 243.
blômo 205.
fasta 237.
felis 170.
fêmea 238[1].

geburd 162.
glîmo 241.

tômig 256.
thiorna 223.

wurm 179.

F. Low German.

afk, äfk, afke 20[1].

babbelen 15.
bannen 259.
bol 233.
bolder 233.
brak 232.
braken 232.
brink 232.
buke 203.
buken 203.

dagge 33[1].
drillen 235.
dumpeln 235.

flage 238.

glau 34.
glēmen 57.
gloren 241.
greve 43.
gulf 211.

hank 212.
harsch 138.
henk 212.

kallen 214.
karsch 245.
karss 245.
kasch 245.
kask 245.
kass 245.
klēmen 57.
klippen 246.
knīf 247.
kūren 248.

lesche 138.
lōp 71[1].

querken 248.

rap 251.
roten 218.

schabbich 121.

schope 129.
schügge 123.
schulen 133.
schūren 134.
schüwen 123.
sīl 253.
snarren 15.
stummelen 255.

taken 222.
tīdinge 167.
trillen 256.
trullen 256.

vīst 136[1].
flake 237, 238.
fleke 238.

waggelen 256.
wlispen 178.
wlispeln 178.
wrange 225.
wrank 225.

G. Dutch.

as 200.

bār 88.
berm 230.
brink 232.

druipen 208.

enck 209.

fammeln 236.

gasp 54[1].
gloren 241.
grijm 211.
grijmsel 211.
grīmen 211.

kallen 214.
kei 56[2].
knijf 247.
kreek 216.

lekken 249.
liesche 138.

nijpen 115.

rap 251.
rijven 252.

schop 127[1].
schoppen 127[1].
schuilen 133.
schuiven 127[1].
stang 255.

stommelen 15, 255.

taken 222.
tijding 167.
trillen 256.

veld 170.
vlaak 238.

waggelen 256.
windaas 98[3].
windas 98[3].
wrang 225.
wrijven 252.

zucht 175.
zwanger 221.
zwoord 166.

H. Friesic.

berthe 152.
flake 238.
querka 248.
stor 221.

IV. Non-Teutonic Languages.

A. Latin.

aureus 68.
baulare Med. Lat.
caulis 106.
caupo 68.
excurare 134.
pallium 251.
picem 145.
scabies 120.
scrophula 134.
vēr 94.
vīcum 145.

B. French (and Anglo-Norman).

aloper 71[1].
bailles 66[1].
betas 61[2], 98.
deye 207.
escale 'shell' 93.
escheiller 59.
escope 129.
escraper 131.
esquasser 58[4].
estrait 97[2]
glu 188.
naie 47.
quais(s)er 58[4].
rase, raise 96[2].
vindas 61[2].
windas 98.
wai 52.
waifer 60.
waimenter, quaimenter 52.

C. Italian.

schermire 128[1].
sciarra 124.
sciarrare 124.

D. Spanish.

betas 61.

E. Greek.

δάπεδον 113.
ἧλιξ 158[1].
-θεν 163.
οὐρανόθεν 163.
πηλίκος 158[1].
σταυρός 18[2].
τηλίκος 158[2].

F. Sanskrit.

prōthati 191.
çakrá-s 17[2].
saktas 100[2].
saktis 100[2].

G. Irish.

cāinim, cōinim 46.
cál 106.
hēle 'spell' 61[1].

H. Finnish.

juusto 180.
kaltio 141[3].
kaunis 77[3].
keula 142[1].

List of Abbreviations.

As those abbreviations which refer to M. E. texts are, as a rule, those employed in Stratmann-Bradley's Dictionary, I give here only a selection of the same.

Aasen = Norsk Ordbog med dansk Forklaring af Ivar Aasen, Christiania 1873.
adj. = adjective.
adv. = adverb.
Alex (Sk.) = The Wars of Alexander, edited by W. W. Skeat, E. E. T. S., No. XLVII, 1866.
Ant. Arth. = The Awntyrs of Arthure.
Anz. = Anzeiger.
Arch. = Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen.
B. B. = The Babees Book etc., edited by F. J. Furnivall, E. E. T. S., No. 32, 1868.
Brks. = Berkshire.
Cath. Angl. = Catholicon Anglicum, edited by S. J. Herrtage, E. E. T. S., No. 75, 1881.
Cent. D. = The Century Dictionary.
Ch. = Chaucer.
C. M. = Cursor Mundi, edited by R. Morris, E. E. T. S., Nos. 57, 59, 62, 68, 1874—78.
cf. = confer, i. e. compare.
Chs. = Cheshire.
Cum. = Cumberland.
Dan. = Danish.
D. Arth. = Morte Arthure; or the Death of Arthur, edited by Edmund Brock, E. E. T. S., No. 8, 1871.
Der. = Derbyshire.
Dev. = Devonshire.
dial. = dialect, -al.
Dur. = Durham.
Durh. B. = "Lindisfarne Gospels" or "Durham Book".
Durh. Rit. = Rituale Ecclesiæ Dunulmensis, Surtees Soc., No. 10, 1839.
E. E. D. = The English Dialect Dictionary, edited by Joseph Wright, Oxford 1896 ff.

E. E. Ps. = Anglo-Saxon and Early English Psalter, edited by T. Stevenson, Surtees Soc., Nos. XVI, XIX, 1843—47.
E. E. T. S. = Early English Text Society.
E. Scand. = East Scandinavian.
E. St. = Englische Studien.
Fer. = Sir Ferumbras, edited by S. J. Herrtage, E. E. T. S., No. XXXIV, 1879.
Fr. = French.
Gaw. = Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, edited by R. Morris, E. E. T. S., No. 4, 1864.
Gen. and Ex. = The Story of Genesis and Exodus, edited by R. Morris, E. E. T. S., No. 7, 1865.
Glo. = Gloucestershire.
Goth. = Gothic.
Hamp. = Hampole.
Hmp. = Hampshire.
Hav. = Havelok.
H. E. S. = History of English Sounds.
H. M. = Hali Meidenhad, edited by O. Cockayne, E. E. T. S., No. 18, 1866.
Hoccl. = Poems by Thos. Hoccleve, London 1706.
inf. = infinitive mood.
K. Alis. = King Alisaunder, in Weber's Metrical Romances, Edinburgh 1810, vol. I, p. 3—327.
Kent. = Kentish.
K. Z. = Kuhns Zeitschrift.
Lanc. = Lancashire.
L. G. = Low German.
Lin., Lincsh. = Lincolnshire.
Luick, Unters. = Untersuchungen zur englischen Lautgeschichte, von Karl Luick, Strassburg 1896.
Man. (F.) = Robert Manning's History of England, edited by F. J. Furnivall, Rolls Series, London 1887.
Man. Voc. = Levins' Manipulus Vocabulorum, a riming Dictionary, 1570, edited by H. B. Wheatly, E. E. T. S., No. XXVII, 1867.
M. Arth. = Le Morte Arthur, edited by F. J. Furnivall, London 1864.
M. E. = Middle English.
M. H. G. = Middle High German.
Misc. = An Old English Miscellany, edited by R. Morris, E. E. T. S., No. 49, 1872.
M. L. G. = Middle Low German.
MS. = Manuscript.
N. D. = New Danish.
N. E. = New English.
N. E. D. = The New English Dictionary.
neut. = neuter.
Nhb. = Northumberland.
N. H. G. = New High German.

Norf. = Norfolk.
North. = Northumbrian.
Norw. = Norwegian.
obs. = obsolete.
O. D. = Old Danish.
O. E. = Old English.
O. Fr. = Old French.
O. H. G. = Old High German.
Ordb. = Ordbok, Ordbog.
O. Sax. = Old Saxon.
O. Scand. = Old Scandinavian; used either as a general term for Old W. Scand. and East Scand. or to denote some of the Old. Scand. languages.
O. Swed. = Old Swedish.
O. W. Scand. = Old West Scandinavian.
Palsgr. = Palsgrave.
Paul's Grundr. = Grundriss der germanischen Philologie, herausgeg. von Herm. Paul.
P. B. B. = Paul und Braune, Beiträge zur Gesch. der deutschen Sprache und Literatur.
Pem. = Pembroke.
Perc. = The Romance of Sir Perceval of Galles, edited by J. O. Halliwell, Camden Soc., No. XXX, 1844.
pple, partic. = participle.
Pr. P. = Promptorium Parvulorum.
P. S. = The Political Songs of England, from the reign of John to that of Edward II, edited by T. Wright, Camden Soc., No. VI, 1839.
Ross = Norsk Ordbog af Hans Ross, Christiania 1895.
sb. = substantive.
Sc. = Scotland.
Scand. = Scandinavian.
s. v. = sub verbo, i. e. under the word.
Swed. = Swedish.
Swed. dial. = Swedish dialects.
Teut. = Teutonic.
vb. = verb.
Wall = A contribution towards the study of the Scandinavian element in the English dialects, Anglia XX, p. 45 ff.
Wb. = Wörterbuch.
Wm. = Westmoreland.
Wr. Voc. = Anglo-Saxon and Old English Vocabularies by Thomas Wright, Second Edition, edited and collated by Richard Paul Wülcker, London 1884.
W. S. = West Saxon.
Yksh. = Yorkshire.

Errata.

Page V, l. 3 (fr. bot.), read: acknowledge.
„ 17, foot-note 2, l. 4, read: Sanskr.
„ 19, l. 3, read: **þrăhilar*.
„ 20, foot-note, l. 3, insert comma after explanation.
„ 34, l. 18, read: *nig and hard.*
„ 35, l. 10 (fr bot.), read: *styggiask við.*
„ 43, l. 16, read: 6537.
„ 47, l. 12, read: E. dial.
„ 49, l. 5 (fr. bot.), read: A. P. III 353.
„ 64, l. 9 (fr. bot.), read: Kaluza's.
„ 67, l. 10 (fr. bot.), read: N. E. dial. *baste.*
„ 71, foot-note, l. 7, read: *Norðwīc.*
„ 79, l. 15, introduce full stop after other.
„ 84, l. 11 (fr. bot.), read: *wǣp(e)n.*
„ 89, l. 14 (fr. bot.), read: M. E. *grā, grǭ.*
„ 90, l. 10 (fr. bot.), read: M. E. *hę̄r.*
„ 91, l. 12 (fr. bot.), read: O. E. *lǣtan.*
„ 92, l. 1, read: M. E. *rēd, rēden.*
„ 94, l. 5, read: M. E. *wāþe, wǫþe.*
„ 99, l. 14, read: **hą̄h.*
„ 100, foot-note 1, read: Brate l. c. p. 53.
„ 103, l. 16, read: *mǣþl.*
„ 103, l. 14 (fr. bot.), read: *māldæʒ.*
„ 109, l. 15, read: *cweðan ia wið.*
„ 147, l. 2, read: O. Swed. *sækker.*
„ 176, l. 6, erase comma after English.
„ 181, foot-note 2, read: is erroneous.
„ 182, foot-note 1, l. 3, read *threshold.*
„ 183, foot-note 1, l. 2 (fr. bot.), read: M. E. *herʒien.*
„ 191, l. 4 (fr. bot.), read: 162.
„ 195, l. 7 (fr. bot.), col. 2, read: *hǣlan.*
„ 196, l. 1, col. 2, read: *rǣran.*
„ 196, l. 6 (fr. bot.), col. 1, read: O. E. *Ōðen* : O. E. *Wōden.*
„ 202, l. 9, read: *avukt-tvert.*

Page 202, l. 20 (fr. bot.), read: N. E. *-by.*
„ 203, l. 18, read: whereupon.
„ 204, l. 10, read: favourable.
„ 205, l. 13, insert: Dan. *buløxe.*
„ 205, l. 14, read: etc. : O. W.
„ 205, l. 2 (fr. bot.), read: Tidsskrift.
„ 206, l. 2, read: Dan.
„ 206, l. 7, read: Indo-Germanic.
„ 210, l. 14 (fr. bot.), read: 'blamelessly'.
„ 215, l. 3, read: existence.
„ 216, l. 5 (fr. bot.), read: O. W. Scand.
„ 223, l. 4, read: see p. 167.
„ 228, l. 19, read: N. E. dial.
„ 240, l. 10, read: 'gesetzmässig'.
„ 240, l. 13 (fr. bot.), read: M. E. *gasen.*
„ 241, l. 41 (fr. bot.), read: *forrgloppnedd.*
„ 242, l. 11 (fr. bot.), read: *ham(p)n,* O. Dan.
„ 243, l. 14, read: *unnhilenn.*
„ 244, l. 10 (fr. bot.), read: Swed. dial.
„ 251, l. 20 (fr. bot.), read: Scand. *raptr.*
„ 252, l. 6, read: rests.
„ 256, l. 1, read: O. W. Scand. *taparøx.*
„ 260, l. 15 (fr. bot.), read: of *blunda.*
„ 268, l. 2, read: conquest. In.
„ 268, l. 7, read: country.[1]) Next.
„ 268, l. 13 (fr. bot.), read: invaders.[2]) This.
„ 268, l. 10 (fr. bot.), read: Anlaf[3]) and Swegen[4]).
„ 268, l. 5 (fr. bot.), read: murdering.[5])
„ 281, l. 9 (fr. bot.), erase comma after Upsala.

Table of Contents.

Page.

Preface V

Introduction 1

Chapter I:

Phonetic criteria of Scandinavian loan-words in English 30

I. Tests based on prehistoric differences between Scandinavian and West Teutonic 32

II. Tests based on differences between Scandinavian and English sound development 36

A. Distinctly Scandinavian diphthongs and vowels in Scandinavian loan-words 36

1. Scandinavian *æi, ei* 36

2. Scandinavian *øy, ey* 63

3. Scandinavian *ǫu, au* 68

4. Scandinavian *ā* 81

A. From Teutonic *ǣ* 81

B. From other sources 98

5. Scandinavian *ă* 109

6. Scandinavian *ĭ* 112

7. Scandinavian *ŏ* 113

8. Scandinavian *ȳ* 114

9. Scandinavian *y̆* 117

10. Some remarks concerning the quantity of the vowels as a criterion of Scandinavian loan-words 118

B. Tests chiefly depending on differences as to the development of consonants in English and in Scandinavian . . 119

1. Scandinavian *sk* 119

a) Initially 119

b) Medially and finally 135

2. Scandinavian *k* 139

a) Initial Scandinavian *k* 141

b) Non-initial Scandinavian *k* (*kk*) 144

3. Scandinavian *g* 148

a) Initial *g* 148

b) Non-initial *g* 156

